The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3150. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 25.

Gen. HANCOCK remained nearly the whole day at Vienna, with a large force, who reconnoitered the country in different directions for miles without encountering any force of the enemy.

Information received to-night representrs everything as quiet along the whole line.

PICKETS EXTENDED BEYOND ANNANDALE.

Col. BEVIS has extended his pickets a mile beyond Annandale. His scouts, however, have been within a mile of Fairfax.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The latest reports from the Lower Potomac state that the rebel steamer *Page* is at Quantico Creek. The rebels had been throwing a few shells to the Maryland shore. The *Yankee*, *Resolute* and *Reliance* are watching the *Page*. None of our vessels are between Mathias and Shipping Points.

FORCE OPPOSITE THE REBEL BATTERIES.

There has been a large United States force concentrated opposite to the rebel batteries down the river—one that is sufficient to resist any attack of the rebels to effect a lodgement on this side.

NO CABINET MEETING.

There was no formal meeting of the Cabinet held to-day, although it was the day for stated meeting.

REVIEW OF GEN. HEINTZELMAN'S DIVISION.

The first review of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division took place, to-day, in a spacious field, about two miles from the General's quarters, on the Mount Vernon road. The brigades of Gens. RICHARDSON, SEDGEWICK and JAMISON, and Capt. THOMPSON'S Second Artillery Battery, were under arms, altogether nearly ten thousand men it was a splendid sight, and did great credit to the skill of Acting Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN in organizing the Division. The Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New-York Regiments, with their fine bands, looked exceedingly well. Gen. HEINTZELMAN will soon be entitled to wear the two stars on his shoulder-strap. He graduated in 1826, and ranks all the newly appointed Brigadiers.

REVIEW OF COL. STAHEL'S BRIGADE.

This morning, Col. STAHEL'S brigade was reviewed by Gen. BLENKER. They made a splendid appearance, and the spectacle was witnessed by a numerous concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

REVIEW OF GEN. MARTINDALE'S BRIGADE.

There was a splendid review this afternoon, by Gen. PORTER, of the brigade commanded by Gen. MARTINDALE. The reviewing officer passed down the lines, and then the troops marched in columns by him. The regiments looked exceedingly well, and the review showed a higher discipline and perfection in drill than I thought had been attained. Brig.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD assisted Gen. PORTER in the review, and at its close both Gen. PORTER and Gen. BUTTERFIELD warmly complimented Gen. MARTINDALE upon the appearance of his command.

STAND OF COLORS PRESENTED.

Yesterday a splendid stand of colors was presented by Ex-Gov. POLLOCK to the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, of Gen. BLENKER'S division. Gov. POLLOCK made an appropriate speech on making the presentation, to which Col. COALTES responded. Gen. BLENKER also made a speech, and the proceedings were closed by loud cheers for the Union, the Constitution, Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gov. POLLOCK, Gen. BLENKER and the German Division.

A SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

During Wednesday night the pickets of BLENKER'S division, near Annandale, discovered a man moving through the woods toward the rebel lines with a lantern. He was ordered to halt. He refused, and in an instant the light in the lantern was extinguished, and a shot was fired at our picket. Search was made, but without discovering the party.

A VIRGINIAN ARRESTED.

Yesterday a Virginian residing near Annandale, named DICKENS, was arrested and conveyed to Washington. He is suspected of having conveyed information to the rebels. He denies the charge, however, but he refuses to take the oath of allegiance.

NORTHERN MERCHANTS MUST BE PAID.

The decision of Provost-Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, that merchants in "Dixie" within the Union lines, must pay their debts to the North, has brought on quite a number of New-York merchants, with claims considered past recovery. Judge FREESE to-day reiterated his determination to enforce payment in every case where it could be shown that a loyal citizen would be the sufferer should the court refuse to act; that in every instance where a refusal to pay could in any manner be connected with the rebellion, he would enforce payment. Judge FREESE decided a case to-day between two citizens of Alexandria, that involves these points. It was shown, from affidavits made by Mr. HALLOWELL, a Union citizen of Alexandria, that a citizen named FLEMING was collecting debts and selling property for J. & E. DOUGLAS, also merchants of Alexandria, who have gone into the rebel army; that he (DOUGLAS) owed HALLOWELL money, which FLEMING refused to pay, saying he had no authority, but admitting that he had sold some of the property of J. & E. DOUGLAS to the firm of RECKVER & PARTNER, also of Alexandria. Upon this statement of facts, made by HALLOWELL and admitted by FLEMING, Judge FREESE compelled FLEMING to pay Mr. HALLOWELL out of funds in his possession belonging to J. & E. DOUGLAS. Judge FREESE remarked that as FLEMING had assumed authority to collect money for Secessionists, he would grant him authority to pay the debts of Secessionists also; that one of the pet theories of the Southern leaders, and one of their inducements to Southern merchants to join the rebellion, was that they could repudiate their debts to the North. He intended, so far as he was concerned, that they should pay their debts. He also granted Mr. FLEMING the privilege of paying Mr. HALLOWELL in gold.

In another case of money owing to Mr. J. A. MOURE, of New-York, (not J. T. MOORE, as I telegraphed yesterday,) Judge FREESE appointed a Commission, consisting of Provost-Marshal GRIFFITH, Lieut. STRETCH, and Lieut. STOUTENBERG, to appraise certain goods in the store of the purchaser, enough to satisfy Mr. MOURE'S claim, and allowing a fair sum for transportation back to New-York. So careful was Judge FREESE to protect the rights of the Alexandria merchant that he would not order the sale of the goods there, but instructed the Commission to estimate their value at New-York prices.

I learn that BOWEN, HOLMES & Co., of New-York, are likely to recover a debt of five thousand dollars in the same manner, one of their customers being allowed by the Court five days to hunt up reasons why he should not pay his debts, and while he is hunting up the reasons a file of the Provost Marshal's men take good care of the stock of goods in his store.

Several cases have occurred where men have boasted of having purchased goods at the North with no intention of paying, have been compelled to disgorge.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN MUST BEHAVE.

Neither the females or children of Alexandria will be allowed to insult our troops with impunity in future. The females will risk confinement in the guard-house, and the parents will be made responsible for the good behavior of their offspring.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. THOS. WILSON, of Fifth Infantry U. S. A., has been appointed a Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Capt. THEODORE READ has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with rank of Captain, and assigned to the Brigade of Brig.-Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS.

A REBEL APPLYING FOR A PATENT.

A citizen of Richmond, Va., applied lately for a patent, constituting an attorney here his agent for that purpose. The Commissioner declines to grant a patent to any citizen of a rebel State, unless he first takes the oath of allegiance, which the citizen of Richmond, Va., will hardly be willing to do.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR LUMBER.

Quartermaster STUCKER advertises to-day for proposals for delivering in this city, within the next thirty-five days, 715,000 feet of cullings, and 285,000 feet of scantlings. The bids are to be opened on the 29th inst. This looks like putting up extensive Winter quarters.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER SQUELCHED.

The *Planters' Advocate*, published at Marlboro, Md., has been suspended, because the Postmaster-General prohibited its circulation by mail.

THE DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

JOHN C. RIVES, of this city, to-day has authorized Col. TAIT to give the wife of each member of the District of Columbia Volunteers a draft for ten dollars a month, and an additional one dollar per month for each child. All the married men in the District are booking their names for membership in the regiment thus favored.

DEATH OF LIEUT. CASEY.

Lieut. PHILIP CASEY, of Company B., Thirteenth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers, died of dysentery in camp at Upton's Hill, yesterday. His remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Mr. DAWSON, the new Governor of Utah, is in Washington, preparing for the discharge of the duties of his new position. He leaves for Utah on Monday.

CAVALRY AND RIFLEMEN.

The War Department has given Col. FRIEDMAN authority to raise another regiment of cavalry in the State of Pennsylvania. Authority has also been given for raising a new regiment of mounted riflemen in the State of New-York. The last regiment is already being rapidly recruited, and will be in the field in less than sixty days.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore H. PAULDING relieved Commodore BREESE yesterday, as commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The customary salutes were fired on the occasion, viz.: fifteen guns for Commodore BREESE, who has been twenty years a Post Captain, and thirteen guns for Commodore PAULDING. It is not at present known to what duty Commodore BREESE will be assigned. He has been in command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard upwards of three years, and leaves it with the best wishes and regrets of all with whom he has been connected. Commodore PAULDING has been in the navy upwards of fifty years, having first entered in September, 1811. Twenty-four years of his service were spent at sea, eight years on duty on shore, and the remainder unemployed. He has lately been acting as President of the Navy Retiring Board, convened in this City. Commodore PAULDING is a native and a citizen of New-York.

The marine guard of the *Lancaster* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday from Aspinwall. The crew of the *Lancaster* will be paid off.

The purchased ship *Shepherd Knapp* was at the Yard yesterday taking her armament on board. It consists of eight long thirty-two pounders.

The purchased steamer *Bienville* left the Yard and anchored off the Battery, where she will wait until the *Brandywine* is put into commission.

The steamer *Vixen* sailed yesterday, and the revenue cutter *Arago* arrived at the Yard and was turned over to the naval authorities.

The name of the surgeon attached to the *Saratoga*, who resigned and was sent to Fort Lafayette, is JAMES A. LINDSAY, of North Carolina, and not PHILIP LANSDALE, of Maryland, as previously reported. Dr. LANSDALE is Surgeon of the *John Adams*, and is a strong Union man.

The recruiting office at Bridgeport, Conn., having been open a month without enlisting one recruit, has been closed, and the party has returned to Governor's Island, but will leave again shortly for some other place.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Rebels Erecting Fortifications Opposite Edwards Ferry.

List of Casualties in Monday's Battle.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Thursday, Oct. 24—P. M.

The rebels during this afternoon were busily eggaged in and around their fort, between Leesburgh and the river, fronting Edwords' Ferry. They had previously removed their advance, but from their movements it was judged they were engaged tn replacing them. The fort is located on the crest of the first range of hills from the river, several hundred yards to the left of a piece of woods, with a breastwork connecting it with and extending into, or in the rear of the woods. To the rear of this elevation is Leesburgh.

Parties of horsemen have, at different times during the day come up to the fortifications and viewed our batteries ranged alang the hills above the ferry. Between the fort-hill and Leesburgh, evidently, rests rests a large rebel force. The smoke from their camp fires have been discoverable all day.

It is believed, however, that their main body lies nearer to and directly opposite the Ferry. They have not exposed themselves in any force, but their pickets and small reconnoitering parties have several times been seen. During the afternoon a train consisting of about 100 wagons appeared on a more distant hill to the right of Leesburgh, and encamped there under the lee of a piece of woods.

Towards dusk a considerable body of cavalry were seen approaching a farm house near the river, a mile above the Ferry, where, during the afternoon, several bodies of officers had paid visits. It is thought that this house had been occupied as a headquarters of some brigade or division.

The regiments engaged in the affair of Monday have not yet completed their reports of the losses sustained. They will be made as perfect as possible and returned to-morrow.

The various regiments located in this region are endeavoring to make themselues as comfortable as the limited facilities of the country will admit.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 25.

Last night our scouts went over the river and picketed the shore for half a mile back, north of Goose Creek. Not a sign of man or horse was heard, except the splash of the oars of a boat some distance up the river.

In the forenoon the rebel pickets are seen at various points on and near the river, above the Ferry. Some are mounted, while others are on foot. No large bodies have been perceived, but it is known that they are concealed by the wooded range of hills half-a-mile back from the river. They still occupy the fort, but apparently not in any great force, although a very heavy body lies directly in their rear.

About midnight there was continued firing at the mouth of the Monocacy. It resulted from the shelling of a rebel camp by our batteries. The enemy did not reply to our shots with any large guns. At headquarters the affair is not spoken of as of any great significance.

The result of our firing has not yet been fully ascertained, beyond the fact that the enemy retreated from their position. Their number is represented to have been small.

Privates Tuttle, Clemans, Mather and Raymond, of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, were killed, and Private Ross, of Company C, Third Wisconsin, Corporal Pratt, of Company A, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, were taken prisoners by the rebels.

OFFICIAL LISTS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 25.

The following list of wounded in the engagement of Tuesday, at Edwards' Ferry, was received to-day at headquarters, from Pooleville, by telegraph:

FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Wistar, in the right elbow joint.
Capt. Lewis Bienvall, Co. G, contused wound of the back.
Lieut. Robert Templeton, Co. K, in the right shoulder.
Lieut. Frank Wade, Co. D, right shoulder.
Lieut. J. Templeton, Co. K, left shoulder.
Sergeant-Major Herbert Bastion, Co. K, right side and elbow.
Color-Sergeant Randall C. Wood, both legs.
Sergeant Eldredge Bunn, Co. A, right leg.
Sergeant John Thatcher, Co. A, in the breast.
Corporal John Paul, Co. H, in the right leg.
Corporal Frank G. Lambert, Co. H., in the right arm.
Corporal Stephen W. Makey, Co. F, right wrist.
Corporal Wm. Herkley, Co. D, left wrist.
Corporal Frederick Piper, Co. F, right hand.

Privates.

Andrew F. Hooper, Co. A, through the right side—since dead.
George N. Hooper, Co. A, through the shoulder-blade.
Sewell Randall, Co. D, through the the left side and eg—since dead.
Christian Schaffer, Co. G, left shoulder.
Frank Ellis, Co. A, right shoulder.
Wm. Brunel, Co. G, nose and left eye.
Joshua Steambeck, Co. G, right leg.
Wm. Holland, Co. G, right leg.
Fill Mahan, Co. G, left knee.
C. K. Dalton, Co. F, injured internally.
Chas. W. Kelly, Co. H, left leg.
James Patterson, Co. D, hip.
Wm. Coles, Co. G, foot.
Godfrey Chewble, Co. G, foot.
Samuel G. Murphy, Co. G, leg.
Henry Cole, Co. F, in the knee.
Henry Rich, Co. D, leg.
Edward B. Taylor, Co. A, right arm.
John Harvey, Co. A, stomach.
Jacob Lutze, Co. A, right thigh, and cut in the neck
Thos. R. McKerney, Co. L, left thigh and foot.
Henry H. Allen, Co. A, left leg.
Richard P. Nichol, Co. C, ankle and heel.
Wm. Smith, Co. G, in the hip.
Lewis Rand, Co. ——, in the thigh.
Chas. Tilling, Co. A, in the hip.
Jas. H. Sloan, Co. C, in the back.
L. G. Prunn, Co. C, arm.
Patrick L. Burke, Co. G, arm fractured.
H. John, Lipsey, Co. A, arm.
Chas. R. Smith, Co. L, in the leg.
Godfrey Shupee, Co. G, hip.
Phillip Smith, Co. G, superficially.
E. Wisnar, Co. A, both shoulders.
Bailey Watson, Co. H, right thigh.
John Stanley, Co. G, shoulder.
Wm. Fisher, Co. A, finger.
John Lippnet, Co. A, arm.
R. J. Joslen, Co. H, both buttocks.
Richard Hartley, Co. A, foot.
Stiles Bonson, Co. D, arm.
Jas. Tallen, Co. G, leg.
Phillip Smith. Co. G, leg.
Andrew Mark, Co. L, foot.
Jas. Culligan, Co. M, finger.

FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut.-Col. George H. Ward, left leg.
Capt. S. S. Sloan, Co. F, left foot.
Capt. A. Walter, Co. G, right foot.
First Sergt. H. P. Georgeson, Co. A, right arm.
First Sergt. Diamond Drane, Co. F, right side of the head.
Sergeant Geo. E. Tiffany, Co. G, right arm and abdomen.
Corporal James H. Adams, Co. F, side of the head.
Fred. B. Robbins, Co. G, throat.
Helda S. Holbrook, Co. G, right shoulder.
George F. Daniels, Co. B, right wrist and shoulder.
Henry Collar, Co. H, bullet wound in the groin.

Privates.

Lewis Hale, Co. H, left shoulder.
Frank Marble, Co. G, both sholders.
Joseph H. Apgood, Co. A, in the hip.
Francis Geilen, Co. I, leg.
D. L. Dana, Co. H, foot.
Henry H. Riegg, Co. C, shoulder.
Heben Harris, Co. D, internal injury.
Thos. Holney, Co. H, groin.
John Holland, Co. C, hip.
Chas. H. Stone, Co. H, right leg and ankle.
Ralph T. Finney, Co. D, both thighs.
Harris Day, Co. D, left foot.
Geo. B. Simmons, Co. B, right thigh.
Wm. L. Fuller, Co. G, right leg.
E. B. Pitts, Co. H, left thigh.
E. R. Brown, Co. H, neck.
Augustus Bemick, Co. I, left chest.
A. W. Condrey, Co. A, neck and left thigh.
Edward ——, Co. A, left ankle.
Thomas A. Southwick, Co. H, left thigh.
Samuel B. King, Co. K, right thigh.
Samuel C. Smith, Co. C, right hip.
Wm. Sawyer, Co. H, right shoulder.
Jas. Kelley, Co. G, right arm.
Dorman C. Jude, Co. H, left leg.
Edmund C. Arnold, Co. H, right arm.
Alonzo B. Belknap, Co. G, right chest.
E. L. Adams, Co. F, left cheek.
Abner H. Rice, Co. G, shot in the abdomen.
Ed. Harrington, Co. H, wrist.
B. D. Seaver, Co. D, arm.
Simon Sullivan, Co. H, left thigh.
Charles E. Preston, Co. G, in the head.
Mat. Brenan, Co. E, contusion.

TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Schmidt, Co. E, left hip, right thigh and back.
Capt. Disher, Co. C, bullet wound in the head.
Capt. Putnam, Co. H., right arm amputated.
Lieut. Lowell, Co. E, right hip.
Lieut. Holmes, Co. A, bullet wound in abdomen.
Sergeant H. M. Warren, Co. E, gunshot wound.
Sergeant Mognisky, Co. C, leg.
Sergeant Riddle, Co. I, right ulna.
Corporal Dwyer, Co. A, thigh.

Privates.

Jas. S. Seeton, Co. I, ankle.
Chas. Cowe, Co. H, arm.
Jas. G. Warren, Co. D, gunshot wound.
H. R. Little, Co. I, right arm.
C. Pierce, Co. E, scalp.
Wm. Grady, Co. A, finger.
John Dolan, Co. G, left.
John Riley, Co. G, gunshot wound.
Uriah J. Steuben, Co. E, arm.
Patrick McDermott, Co. A, right knee.
Wm. Babcock, Co. A, left shoulder.
Wm. Hathaway, Co. H, right side.
A. Emmens, Co. I, finger.
Jos. Bert, Co. I, through the thigh.
E. R. Graves, Co. H, left shoulder.
Geo. C. Pratt, Co. I, from the right trochanter to the knee.
Patrick Crowley, Co. G, elbow.
Chas. Congille, Co. H., right side; slight.
Albert Sherman, Co. D, right foot and head.
Albert Stackpole, Co. I, above the right trochanter.
Wm. Edson, Co. A, through from the right to the left side.
Josiah Proctor, Co. D, raking wound in the back.
Julius Stresck, Co. I, right elbow.

TAMMANY REGIMENT.

Sergeant Patrick Swords, Co. K, left side of the head.
Corporal Thomas Stapleton, Co. A, contusion of the leg.
Peter McGever, Co. K, left thigh.

Privates.

Ed. Gallagher, Co. K, right arm amputated.
Ed. Reid, Co. K, left breast.
John Stager, Co. I, contusion.
Michael Gillingham, Co. A, wounded.
Daniel Finney, Co. A, back.

THIRD RHODE ISLAND BATTERY.

Sergeant H. A. Tucker, right leg.

Privates.

Jas. W. Madison, leg.
N. C. Haskins, shoulder-blade broken.
John Aspinwall, shoulder.
Geo. R. Maidson, left side.
P. W. Majheuson, both legs.

FIRST UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Privates.

Archibald Allen, Co. I, left shoulder.
John Nixon, Co. I, right arm.

CAVALRY.

Private Caleb Sears, contusion.

LIST OF KILLED IN THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

Capt. Alden, Co. H.
Corporal Duncan McPhail, Co. C.

Privates.

Thos. Bailey, Co. A.
Daniel Graham, Co. E.
Jas. Denver, John Sullivan, John Cahill, Edward Sullivan, Daniel Graham—all of Co. K.

The above list contains the names of all known to have been killed in this regiment, but, doubtless, some which are in the list of the missing have been killed.

No further official account had been received at headquarters up to 10 o'clock to-night.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

REPORTED RETREAT OF ZOLLICOFFER.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Friday, Oct. 25.

Information from Camp Wild Cat says that ZOLLICOFFER has retreated beyond Landon, and is supposed to be falling back to Cumberland.

Forty-three mounted rebels, armad with United States muskets, revolvers and bowie-knives, confessedly bound for the rebel army, were surrounded and taken prisoners by twenty-four Home Guards under Capt. CRADDOCK and Major BUCKNER; also, four other men and 42 horses. The former were aiding cavalry men to escape.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 25.

The *Courier*, at Bowling Green, publishes BRECKINRIDGE'S card, avowing his intention to resign the United States Senatorship.

A passenger from Nashville reports great suffering and sickness among the rebel troops at Bowling Green, Hopkinsville and other contiguous points. They claim to have 30,000 troops in these localities. A letter from Hopkinsville says that 700 out of 1,500 rebel troops there are sick, and from five to ten dying daily.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 24, } *via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 25. }

The weather has been most favorable for completing the enormous preparations for the great expedition.

All the armed vessels and transports have now arrived, and Hampton Roads, especially at night, presents a magnificent appearance.

The *S. R. Spalding* will not leave for Hatteras before Sunday.

THE ULSTER GUARD EN ROUTE.

KINGSTON, Friday, Oct. 25.

The Ulster Guard, Twentieth Regiment, Col. G. W. PRATT, 975 men, left here, this afternoon, and will arrive at the foot of Fourteenth-street, New-York City, at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, on their way to Washington.

FOR FORT LAFAYETTE, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 25.

Dr. JEFFREY, of the steamer *Mystic*, was sent to Fort Lafayette, last evening, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

The steamer *Hatteras*, now at the Navy-Yard, is nearly in order. She will sail, in a few days for the Southern expedition.

The steamer *Miami* will also sail shortly.

[*For other Rebellion News, see Fifth Page.*]

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Number and Names of Regiments.

List of Men-of-War, Gunboats, and Transports.

Departure from Annapolis and Return to Anchorage in Consequence of a Storm.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, CHESAPEAKE BAY, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

The naval expedition, of which so much is hoped, and about which so many conjectures are rife, after tedious and perplexing delay, has at last fairly started upon its secret mission. It was originally intended that Hempstead, L. I., should have been the point of departure, and one brigade of the troops, forming a third of the force of the expedition, encamped there. It was, however, thought that the aims of the undertaking would be better subserved by embarking at Annapolis, Md., and thither, about two weeks since, the headquarters of the command was removed.

The military arm of the expedition consists of fifteen thousand men, and is commanded by that sterling soldier, Brig.-Gen. THOS. W. SHERMAN, who achieved a high reputation during the Mexican war for his service in connection with a battery of field artillery, which is still known by his name. The division is divided into three brigades, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gens. E. L. VIELE, ISAAC J. STEVENS and H. G. WRIGHT, all educated soldiers, and well qualified for the positions they have been called to fill.

During the stay of the soldiers at Annapolis no efforts were spared to perfect them in drill and discipline. Mainly, they had been but a short time under arms, and only hard work, close attention, and an earnest enthusiasm which characterizes the entire command, could have brought the soldiers to that degree of efficiency which they have attained. Notwithstanding this fact, it cannot be disguised, that the majority of the regiments come far short of the perfect standard, and it is much to be regretted that older regiments, whose men, necessarily, are better trained, had not been assigned for the work which the expedition hopes to accomplish. In making this assertion I but echo the words of officers holding high positions in the command.

The ocean steamships upon which the troops were to embark, came straggling from New-York, and the last of the fleet did not arrive until Friday. The vessels are the *Atlantic*, *Daniel Webster*, *Roanoke*, *Empire City*, *Ariel*, *Belvidere*, *Philadelphia*, *Ocean Queen*, *Vanderbilt*, *Ben. Deford*, *Baltic*, *Marion*, *Illinois*, *Coatzcoalcos*, *Ericsson*, *and Star of the South*. Some of these names will be recognized as belonging to the finest steamships afloat, and the appearance of the fleet, anchored in the small roadstead at Annapolis was both novel and magnificent, even to the eyes of a New-Yorker.

On Friday afternoon the order to embark was issued for the First Brigade, (Gen. VIELE'S,) and by dint of extraordinary exertions on the part of the Commanding General and his staff, the men and the entire property, camp equipage, wagons, horses, forage, and stores, were on board before daylight on Saturday. Compared with the time which would have been occupied in the embarkation of the same number of regular troops, this does not seem to have been expeditious work, but volunteer soldiers invariably incumber themselves with more equipage than regulars are permitted to have, and this fact accounts for the time that was consumed.

The regiments were assigned as follows:

Third Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. FELLOWS, to steamship *Atlantic*.

Forty-Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. RUDOLPH ROSA, to steamship *Daniel Webster*.

Forty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. MOORE, to steamship *Roanoke*.

Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. PERRY, to steamship *Empire City*.

Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Col. STRICKLAND, to steamship *Ariel*.

In passing, I may as well state that during the encampment of the Maine Regiment at the Naval School grounds, small-pox made its appearance among it. There were eight cases left in the hospital. Upon authority, which cannot be questioned, I make the assertion, that the entire blame attaching to this misfortune should fall upon the Medical Director of the division to which the regiment was attached while at Washington. Many of the men there were suffering with measles, and the Director sent them to the hospital for eruptive fevers on Kalorama Hill. The result is what the veriest tyro might have anticipated. Few intelligent physicians are unaware that the people of the Eastern States, whose houses are, naturally enough, seldom visited by small-pox, are made careless by their exemption from the disgusting malady, and rarely are vaccinated. Consequently, the Eastern troops are predisposed to the disease, and the fact is patent to every military surgeon of the most limited experience. The conduct of the surgeon in question is, therefore, inexcusable. Dr. GEO. E. COOPER, the Medical Director of the expedition, had those men who were returned from the Kalorama Hospital, weeded out and left at Annapolis. By vaccinating the remainder of the regiment, he hopes the disease will not reappear on shipboard, although, under the circumstances, its showing itself would not be a matter of surprise.

From this digression I return to the statement of the assignment of troops.

The horses and wagons belonging to the First Brigade were shipped on the steamers *Belvidere* and *Philadelphia*.

I append a list of Gen. VIELE'S Staff:

Lieut. Pierre C. Kane, Seventh Regt. N. Y. Vols., Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Jas. R. Gould, Forty-sixth N. Y. Vols., Aid-de-Camp; Capt. G. Scull, Brigade Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon J. C. Dalton, Brigade Surgeon; Capt. Nathan Banks, Brigade Quartermaster. The brigade headquarters are on board the steamship *Empire City*.

The Second Brigade is assigned as follows: The Roundhead Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. DANIEL LEASURE, to the steamship *Ocean Queen*.

Five companies of the Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. BENJ. C. CHRISTS, to the same vessel. The remaining companies of this regiment were put on board the *Winfield Scott*.

The Eighth Michigan, Col. WM. M. FENTON, to the steamship *Vanderbilt*.

The remains of the Seventy-ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, formerly commanded by Col CAMERON, brother of the Secretary of War, and afterwards by Brig.-Gen. ISAAC J. STEVENS, commanding this brigade, were sent up from Washington on Saturday to join the expedition. They number very nearly six hundred, and are on board the *Vanderbilt*. The regiment is sadly in need of officers.

The horses and wagons pertaining to the brigade are on board the *Ben. Ford*.

The Staff officers of Gen. STEVENS are, Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. Stevens, U. S. Vol., son of the General; Assistant Quartermaster, Capt. Wm. Ludley, U. S. Vol.; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. L. A. Warfield, U. S. Vol.; Surgeon, Dr. George S. Kemble.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* is the Brigade Headquarters.

The Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, Commanding, was embarked as follows:

Fourth Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. THOS. J. WHIPPLE, on steamship *Baltic*.

Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. JOHN L. CHATFIELD, on steamers *Marion* and *Parkersburgh*.

Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. ALFRED H. TERRY, on steamship *Illinois*.

Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Col. RICHARDSON RICH, on steamship *Coatzacoalcos*.

The *Baltic*, on board of which are the headquarters of the brigade, also carries the horses and wagons of the command.

Gen. WRIGHT'S Staff officers are: Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. C. W. Foster; Assistant Quartermaster, Capt. H. P. Goodrich; Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. A. Keith; Acting Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. J. Stotler, of Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers; Surgeon, Dr. Crane.

HAMILTON'S Light Battery of six pieces, mostly Parrott rifled-cannon, (formerly SHERMAN'S Battery,) also goes with the expedition. It is on board the steamship *Ericsson*. The number of horses on board the *Ericsson* is 240.

Gen. SHERMAN and his Staff are on board the *Atlantic* which therefore is constituted the division headquarters.

I append a list of Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, which is composed of experienced and talented officers, many of whom are well known to your readers:

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN, commanding, E. C.; Capt. Louis H. Pelouze, Fifteenth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieut. Geo. Merrill, United States Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp; First Lieut. James Magner, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. Herbert A. Hascall, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Charles E. Fuller, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Michael Morgan, Assistant Commissary Sub. United States Army, Chief Commissary; Capt. Quincey A. Gilmore, United States Engineers, Chief Engineer; First Lieut. John A. Tardy, Jr., United States Engineers, Second Lieut. Patrick H. O'Rorke, United States Engineers, Second Lieut. James H. Wilson, United States Army, Topographical Engineers; Surgeon George E. Cooper, Medical Department United States Army, Medical Director; First Lieut. F. J. Shunk, Ordnance Department United States Army, Chief of Ordnance; First Lieut. Theodore J. Dumont, United States Army, Assistant Signal Officer in charge; Major Z. K. Pangborn, Additional Paymaster, United States Army; Major J. L. Hewitt, Additional Paymaster, United States Army.

It was late on Sunday night before the embarkation was completed, and the Captains of the steamships not deeming it prudent to run down the Chesapeake in the dark, the vessels all being deep in the water the fleet did not start until this morning, I am writing this letter under most trying circumstances. We are steaming rapidly down the bay for Fortress Monroe, where we expect to arrive in an hour or two. The wind is blowing freshly from the northeast, and as it strikes the good steamer on her quarter, she rolls and pitches considerably. Pale-visaged creatures in uniform, and woe-begone gentlemen in great coats, pass through the cabin, looking the agony they cannot utter, and wonder that I don't succumb to the prevailing nausea.

At Fortress Monroe we are to be detained a day or two in order to embark more troops, a couple of regiments, perhaps, and our ordnance stores. By the by, I had forgotton to say that each vessel is provided with subsistence for the men and horses on board for fifteen days, before breaking cargo, which consists, as far as I have been able to ascertain, of about equal parts of provisions and munitions of war.

As to the ultimate destination of the expedition, nothing is known except to Gen. SHERMAN, whose lips are sealed upon the subject. Of course there are plenty of wiseacres on board who look knowingly, and shake their heads as sagely as owls when the topic is reverted to, but really, save the exception I have mentioned, we are all in the dark. Some conjecture New-Orleans, some Charleston, (would it were so,) others Pensacola, others Wilmington or Beaufort, N. C.; the people of Annapolis assert, positively, James River, Va., and still others say Galveston. As there is nothing in the material of the expedition which indicates it to be intended for any one of these places more than another, I shall await further developments before I hazard an opinion.

The old difficulty, respecting the appointment of a post sutler, is agitating this command. All of the regiments came into the service with a sutler attached to them. These men were regularly appointed, according to the army rules, by the Council of Administration of the regiments. In some cases, all their available funds were invested in the business, when an order was issued by the Secretary of War, which if the exigency did not demand it, was unjust in the extreme, and in any case, inflicts great loss upon the sutlers. The order referred to appoints a Mr. BARR sutler to the expedition, and the authority for the appointment is cited as that section of the army regulations which provides that post sutlers are to be appointed by the Secretary of War.

There is much difference of opinion as to Mr. CAMERON'S right to class this immense body of troops as a "post," but from his fiat there is no appeal, and Mr BARR is the only recognized person who can sell sutler's goods to the soldiers. There is no doubt that the privilege is worth a speedy fortune to its possessor. When the regiments were embarking, and the regimental sutlers were prevented from going on board, much indignation and excitement was caused. One Colonel declared that his regiment should not leave Annapolis unless the sutler went with it. A hint of placing him under close arrest soon made him change his tone. I have heard that the sutler of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, Col. PERRY, attempted to evade the order by a ruse. He marked his goods "commissary stores," and the officer having charge of the embarkation sent them as such on board the *Empire City*. The smart fellow was afterwards found out, and his property confiscated to Uncle Sam.

TUESDAY, Oct. 22, 1861.

The immense fleet of war vessels and steam transports forming the naval expedition about to start for the Southern coast, is now, excepting the steamship *Ericsson*, anchored in Hampton Roads. The transports left Annapolis on Monday morning last, as I before wrote you; but a heavy northeast gale and very thick weather made it necessary to anchor, late on Monday afternoon, as it was not prudent to attempt passing the Horse-Shoe Shoals, which lie across the Chesapeake, not far from our present rendezvous, with vessels so heavily laden, and, in some instances, unprovided with a pilot.

On Tuesday morning nearly all the vessels arrived, but the strong wind continued, and it was impossible to do anything in the way of coaling and refilling water-casks, which all the vessels must do before we depart on our mission. This untoward circumstance was deeply regretted by us all, especially by Gen. SHERMAN, commanding the military arm, who thinks that the unfortunate delay which has marked the undertaking from its inception, taken in connection with the fact that more publicity has been given to the matter than was at all desirable, will militate much against the objects sought to be accomplished. There is no doubt that every day's detention is of incalculable service to the rebels, who must now be fully aware of our coming, and have made preparations to give us a warm reception.

To-day the weather has cleared, the sea is smooth and the coal, water and ordnance stores will be shipped without difficulty. Even now, tugs and flatboats are passing rapidly about the Roads, discharging cargoes upon the steamships, and the soldiers on board

render ready, if not willing, service in hoisting the material. Should no more unhappy circumstances interpose, we will surely leave here to-morrow. Expect to hear good news from us as soon as the opportunity is afforded.

The *Illinois*, having the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, Col. FERRY, on board, although she left Annapolis with the other steamers, was weather-bound, and did not arrive here until this morning. A rumor was current, this morning, that both she and the *Ericsson* were aground at the mouth of the Potomac, and much uneasiness was felt on their account. It was feared that the steamers would fall into the hands of the rebels, as neither could have made effectual resistance against the long-range guns of a little rebel gunboat, which is said to find a refuge in York River, whence she could easily sally and attack them. The arrival of the *Illinois* was cause for much rejoicing, and the *Ericsson's* appearance is expected momentarily. The *Ericsson* has Capt. HAMILTON'S Battery on board, with the horses, caissons and men, and should so unfortunate an event as her running aground have happened, a pretty fair defence might be made.

From Another Correspondent.

HAMPTON ROADS, OFF FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22.

It is now more than two months since the first intimations reached the public that a naval expedition was planning against the Southern coast. When Gen. VIELE'S Brigade, consisting in part of the New-Hampshire Third and Maine Eighth Regiments, were so suddenly removed from the camp at Hempstead, in September, it was instantly surmised that the Government was designing a repetition of the Hatteras blow; and ever since then the public, not only of New-York, but of the country, has been on the alert for intelligence connected with the movement. During that time, however, the Press has been recticent, and the public ill-informed. Those who were accustomed to observe indeed found out that no unusual number of steam vessels was being collected in the Harbor of New-York—some loading, others apparently lying inactive in the bay; but although the preparations have been constant, varied and numerous, nothing of importance to keep secret has been disclosed. Even at the time of the removal of the transports from the metropolis, information of the details was entirely withheld from the community at large; and the absolute embarkation of the armament, which took place yesterday and the day before at Annapolis, affords the first opportunity for the Press to furnish news relative to the greatest naval and military enterprise which has yet been attempted on this Continent. The absolute sailing of the fleet releases me from the obligation of secrecy, and with the fullest concurrence of the authorities make the following announcements—announcements which Gen. SHERMAN informed me, only last night, it was his express wish should not be made until the arrival of the squadron at Old Point Comfort.

The fleet that sailed yesterday (Monday) morning, consists of eighteen transports, the *Atlantic, Baltic, Vanderbilt, Ariel, Daniel Webster, Coatzacoalcos, Ocean Queen, Illinois, Empire City, Ericsson, Roanoke* and *Marion*, all large ocean steamers, and the *Parkersburg, Winfield Scott, Pensacola, Ben. De Ford, Belvidere* and *Philadelphia*, steamers of another class, but adapted for such a trade as that by sea between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Four of the transports carry horses and army wagons, the others are loaded with troops, including two regiments from New-Hampshire, the Third and Fourth; four from New-York, the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Seventy-ninth, the last now about 500 strong; two from Maine, the Eighth and Ninth; two from Connecticut, the Sixth and Seventh; one from Pennsylvania, the Fiftieth, and one from Michigan, the Eighth. All these but one, it will be noticed, are from the Eastern or Middle States, as is eminently suitable in a Coast expedition. At Fortress Monroe they will be joined by two steamers, the *Cahawba* and *Star of the South*, carrying the Rhode Island Third and the Mechanics' or Engineer Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. KERRELL, the latter sometimes known as the Mud Sill Regiment; two transports, the *Oriental* and *Matanzos*, carrying 1,000 contraband negroes, received at or near Fortress Monroe, and six transports, the *Locust Point*, the *Potomac*, the *Golden Eagle*, the *Ocean Express*, the *Zero's Coffin* and the *Great Republic*, carrying stores. So that the military portion of the fleet will consist of eighteen vessels, carrying fourteen regiments and one battery, and twelve carrying stores, contraband and otherwise. The battery is SHERMAN'S well-known one of six guns, and 140 men. Besides this, however, a number of heavy siege-guns are taken, a corps of sappers and engineers belonging to the regular army, large supplies of camp equipage, a body of masons and carpenters, quantities of brick, mortar and large stones, and in fact a complete fitting out for an expedition about to land on a hostile coast in the face, perhaps, of powerful batteries, and to intrench itself on that coast with a view to making its lodgment the base of important and future operations. The negroes are principally for digging intrenchments, and will, for the first time, constitute an important arm of offence in the hands of a National army; as the example of using that arm has been so frequently set us by our opponents, they will not be surprised to learn that we have at last chosen to avail ourselves of the example, and at the same time, a significant suggestion will be afforded them of the furtive use that could be made of the weapon during the war. A thousand of these contraband articles scattered in the Southern interior, from the *point d'appui* afforded by the proposed movement, would do more damage to our enemies than a hundred thousand cannon balls. We have too long abstained from availing ourselves of the means placed so obviously within my grasp; perhaps the very natural apprehensions that the present brandishing of it will awaken in our "Southern brethren," may incline in them an appreciation of our previous forbearance as well as a wholesome dread of our future determination. A large quantity of surf-boats is taken with the expedition, whose completeness in all matters of ordnance stores, ammunition and appurtenances seems admirable. It will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, whose services to his country are too recent and too brilliant to bear more than a statement of this fact that he was the leader of Sherman's Battery at the Battle of Bull Run. He has now relinquished his Battery to Capt. HAMILTON, but it is to accompany him on this precious enterprise. Brig.-Gens. EGBERT T. VIELE of New-York, STEVENS (late Governor) of Oregon, and WRIGHT, recently a Major of United States Engineers, are all attached to the expedition, each having command of a Brigade; all are graduates of the West Point Academy, and have served with honor in the United States service.

STEAMER ATLANTIC, HAMPTON ROADS, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861.

Annapolis Roads never saw such a sight as that they witnessed on the 20th of October. In the background was the old town itself, with its quaint roofs and ancient spires, as out of place in America as a baptismal font in a market-place. The Roman Catholic school and the Naval Academy are the only prominent public buildings besides the State House, which stands on a hill, and overlooks the town and harbor. A few aristocratic residences, among them the mansion of Gov. HICKS, and an antiquated edifice, once the residence of CHAS. CARROLL, contrast strongly with the meaner abodes that line the common streets, where black and white trash huddle together. There is no medium between the abodes of the gentry or the houses of the very poor. The Severn runs into Chesapeake Bay, on the north of the town, all along whose eastern side lay, a day or two ago, the great transports built for Atlantic steamers, but now put to the use of war. A score of these mammoth vessels might be counted from the shore, looming up hugely close at hand, or lying aloof in the more distant roads. Tugs were lying in all directions, small steamers crawled along the shore, little boats were rowed incessantly hither and thither, and at the wharves vessels of various calibre received their different freight, some taking on board a General and his Staff, others receiving long lines of army wagons and horses, others were being loaded with stores, and still others with a battery of guns.

The Naval Academy is now used as a barracks for the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, and the sentinels paced along its grounds, while the men off duty were gathered in knots under the trees, gazing at the unusual spectacle. Blacks clustered here and there, begging the passing officers to take them along as servants, or wondering in silence at the military confusion. Gov. HICKS walked stately and solemnly along the paved promenade of his academy, and the people coming home from church stopped for a moment to count the vessels, or wish God speed to the departing soldiers. There is said to be very little secession spirit in Annapolis; scarcely any of its inhabitants have left the town, and the troops behaved so well that the people were rather anxious for their longer stay. The camps were pitched outside the town on the northern side, and now that they are struck, long piles of wood are all that is left to mark the spot. Some of the soldiers had come into town on holy errands; a few Methodist preachers created quite a revival of religion in Annapolis, where Methodism is prevalent; others, Roman Catholics, made acquaintance with the Redemptionist Brethren, and, needless to say, those men of war found their warmest friends among the servants of the Prince of Peace. I went through the College with one of the Captains, and saw the quiet priests as busy at their prayers and studies as if the country were not rocking as with an earthquake; singing psalms and telling beads, while sentinels were challenging and camps erecting almost beneath their cloister walls. We gave one of the Fathers an invitation to visit us on the following day. He promised to accept it; but that night the fleet received orders to sail, and when he first looked out from his windows next morning, the armament that had lain in the offing was gone.

Fogs and mists prevailed in Annapolis Roads while we lay there, and delayed our movements a day or more; but at last all was ready; stores, and troops, and Generals, all aboard, and the transports sailed at about daylight on the morning of the 21st. All the buoys, and light-houses, and light-ships, having been removed from Chesapeak Bay in nearly its entire length, by the rebels, it was necessary to proceed by daylight only, but the day became obscured before we arrived in Hampton Roads, and at nightfall we were not in sight of Fortress Monroe, so anchor was cast; early the next morning we started once more, and in an hour or two the guns of the great fort could be seen. In Hampton Roads lay stretched out a fleet of war vessels, the equal of which has not been seen before in America, and which will indeed compare with the famous Crimean squadron. Steamships of every variety of size and of every class, gunboats, sloops and schooners and frigates of war make a sight that must be anything but inspiriting or agreeable to the rebels at Sewell's Point opposite. Nearly fifty gunboats may be counted from our present position, which is on the outer side of the Fortress, while further in the little bay which lies between the fort and the mouth of Hampton River, the masts still of other vessels can be distinguished through the trees and chimney-tops of Old Point Comfort. The *Wabash*, the *Minnesota*, the *Roanoke*, the *Seminole*, have already been pointed out to me; signals are flying from the first-mentioned the flag-ship of the squadron, and military signals are also exposed from the rigging of the *Atlantic*, on board which Gen. SHERMAN has made his headquarters. I shall not, however, at present attempt to give any details of the strictly naval portion of the fleet, as I hope soon to be able to furnish them authentically. Capt. DUPONT is in command, GOLDSBOROUGH, the senior, is, I understand, to remain with the blockading squadron. Gen. SHERMAN'S command includes the transports, but is strictly military. It is guessed by many that 10,000 seamen will be engaged in the expedition; but I do not pretend to in dorse the guess. The various transports are steaming into the harbor. A dozen or more have already arrived, while nearly as many more were awaiting us; so that, with the great port itself on our right, the Rip Raps before us, the forest of masts further on, smoke and steam pipes looking like the trunks of huge trees amid the slender masts that rise tall and graceful all around, and the white tents of three separate encampments visible along the shore, the whole sight is martial and inspiring in a remarkable degree.

The transports are piled thick with their living freight; on one, I am told, are as many as 2,000 souls. The *Atlantic* has about 1,200 aboard; but, although, of course, so many cannot be embarked on a single vessel without packing them more than closely, they do not seem to suffer. The New-Hampshire Third Regiment is quartered here; they seem a set of cleanly, hardy men, superior to the material of many regiments. They are healthy and in good condition; their discipline is evident, their spirits are excellent; they submit to circumstances inevitably disagreeable without grumbling—an unprecedented trait in a soldier's behavior. Those off guard or cooking duty amuse themselves with gazing at the performances of the seamen or the peculiarities of the ship—many of them having never seen an Atlantic steamer before; with singing hymns or listening to the band. The number of hymns they know is wonderful—all Methodist; but I cannot observe that they swear any less than other soldiers. Flanders is not the only place in the world where the armies find that practice indispensable. However, they have good voices, and make music enough at night to set off some of their duty of the day. The seamen look upon them as poor, miserable wretches, ignorant of the first rudiments of education, or of the slightest ability to help themselves; so they take pity on the unfortunate creatures. In the embarkation they assisted the soldiers to clamber up the ship's sides—took their muskets or knapsacks till the unwanted task was accomplished—gave a hand to the stumblers, and altogether they act as beings of a superior class, who, with that beneficence to be expected from their superiority, are inclined to afford a pitying assistance to the unlucky landsmen somewhat in the Brobdighagians displayed their charity towards Gulliver, or a good-natured school boy might look after a forlorn rabbit.

So the seamen are on watch, and the soldiers on guard; these have their general and those their sailing master; the ship's bells are struck and the regimental drums beat tattoo and reveille; the sailors pursue their usual tasks among the crowd of troops; on the quarter-decks, ship's officers and staff officers and regimental officers are promenading; carpenters and marines sit in the surf-boats that half cover the decks; clerks are copying reports in the dining-saloon, and in the hold are bunks for eleven hundred soldiers. A variety of life indeed—a variety of occupation—all bent on one errand and intended to accomplish one purpose. Let us hope that though much of the life must be spent it may not be wasted; that so much preparation may not be in vain.

VAGABOND.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EXPEDITION

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MILITARY BRANCH.

THE GENERAL OF DIVISION.

Brigadier-Gen. THOS. W. SHERMAN, (who must not be confounded with W. T. SHERMAN, of Ohio,) is the commander of the military division of this expedition, and is considered one of the best officers in the United States Army. Gen. SHERMAN graduated at West Point, and served with distinction in the Mexican War, under TAYLOR and SCOTT. He was breveted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. In the Mexican War he commanded and gave his name to "Sherman's Battery," which he organized in Mexico. When this secession war broke out Gen. SHERMAN was doing duty on the frontier. Gen. SHERMAN is a native of Rhode Island. It was his namesake, Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, (the successor of Gen. ANDERSON in Kentucky,) who commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run. Gen. SHERMAN arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday last, and sailed the following day. His headquarters are on board the *Atlantic*. Our correspondent states that the land force of the expedition will reach 15,000. This is not the entire force. It is supposed that additional troops will be taken from Fortress Monroe, but we have no means as yet of knowing what these troops are. They will probably include SERRELL'S Engineers and the Third New-Hampshire Regiment. Dr. C. H. CRANE, for some time past examining surgeon of recruits at the medical purveying dépôt in Grand-street, is Medical Director assigned to Gen. SHERMAN'S Division. Dr. CRANE entered the service as Assistant, Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant, on the 2d of February, 1848, and was recently appointed full Surgeon, with the rank of Major. He is a native of Rhode Island, but was appointed from Massachusetts, and has seen a good deal of service on the frontiers.

THE FIRST BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. L. VIELE, COMMANDING.

This officer was appointed a Brigadier-General on the 17th of August last. He was born in Saratoga County, in this State, and is now some thirty-six years of age. He graduated at West Point in the same class with Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN; joined his regiment in Mexico, immediately on receiving his commission, and served under Gen. SCOTT until the close of the war. In 1853, Capt. VIELE, having resigned his commission, was appointed State Engineer of New-Jersey, and was charged with a geometrical survey of the State. In 1856 he was appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Central Park, his plans for that work having been adopted. In the beginning of the present year he was appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Central Park in Brooklyn. When Washington was in danger Capt. VIELE organized a body of 200 men, who were armed and equipped in three days, and sailed in a steamer chartered by private subscription, for the relief of the Seventh Regiment. On marching at Fortress Monroe, he learned that the Seventh had already proceeded to Washington. His appointment to a Brigadier-Generalship, and to a command in this expedition, has been regarded with satisfaction in this State.

THE THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment, previous to its transfer to Washington, was located for some time at Hempstead, L. I. They were raised from all parts of the State, and their number, all told, is 1,150 men. The regiment has been in the United States service some six or seven weeks. Its Colonel is an old West Point graduate, and is considered an excellent disciplinarian. The Lieutenant-Colonel has seen service in Mexico, and was wounded at the battle of Chapultepec. The Major, Adjutant, and quite a number of privates have also seen service. The officers of the regiment are as follows:

Colonel, ENOCH Q. FELLOWS; Lieutenant-Colonel, John H. Jackson; Major, John Bedel; Adjutant, Alfred J. Hill; Quartermaster, Arthur S. Nesmith; Surgeon, Albert A. Moulton; Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin F. Eaton; Chaplain, Henry Hill; Sergeant-Major, Thomas M. Jackson; Commissary Sergeant, George H. Miner; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles F. Brainard; Hospital Steward, Moody A. Sawyer; Principal Musicians to Infantry, Harrison B. Wing, John L. Randall.

Line Officers—Company A, Capt. Clark; Company B, Capt. Wilbur; Company C, Capt. Donohue, Company D, Capt. Dunbar; Company E, Capt. Plympton; Company F, Capt. Randlett; Company G, Capt. Wiggin; Company H, Capt. Dow; Company I, Capt. Carlton; Company K, Capt. Littlefield.

THE FORTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment, sometimes called the Fremont Rifle Regiment, left this City for Washington about the middle of September. It numbered then only 700 men. The following are the names of its officers:

Colonel, RUDOLPH ROSA.
Lieutenant-Colonel, GERMAIN METTERNICH.
Major, JOSEPH GERHARDT.

Staff—Adjutant, Adolph C. C. Tamsen; Quartermaster, T. H. Peterson; Paymaster, Henry Schröder, First Lieutenant in Company C; Commissary, Friedrich Wilhelm Obermier, First Lieutenant in Company E; Surgeon, Henry Hövet, M. D.; Assistant-Surgeon, Otto Schenck, M. D.

Line Officers—Company A—Captain, Geo. W. Travers; First Lieutenant, Theodor Hohle; Second Lieutenant, Carl Meyer. Company B—Captain, Julius Parcus; First Lieutenant, Carl Seldeneck; Second Lieutenant, Heinr Krause. Company C—Captain, Francis Mirhlbauer; First Lieutenant, Henry Schröder; Second Lieutenant, ——. Company D—Captain, Richard Riegel; First Lieutenant, Auton Hinckel; Second Lieutenant, George Breuning. Company E—Captain, Phillipp Schwrckardt; First Lieutenant, F. W. Obermier; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Grotowsky. Company F—Captain, John Henkell; First Lieutenant, Auton Ganggel; Second Lieutenant, Alphonse Servrerl. Company G—Captain, Carl Paulsackel; First Lieutenant, John Bieling; Second Lieutenant, Friedrich C. Kocher. Company H—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, Carl Schieher; Second Lieutenant, George Hosterrerch. Company I—Captain, —— Warmkessel.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment, called also "The Washington Greys," left this City for Washington about a month ago. Previously it had been stationed at the East New-York Encampment. Its officers are:

Colonel—HENRY MOORE; Lieutenant-Colonel—Jas. L. Fraser; Major—Daniel Lloyd; Adjutant—Edwin B. Cox; Quartermaster—George C. Bingham; Paymaster—Fred. A. Sawyer; Commissary—G. B. Van Brunt; Surgeon—W. V. White; Assistant-Surgeon—W. H. Tanner; Chaplain—Rev. Joshua Butts; Sergeant-Major—E. Granville; Quartermaster-Sergeant—Anderson; Commissary-Sergeant—E. B. Brown; Color-Sergeant—Simpson; Sergeant—C. F. Stephenson; Hospital Steward—E. Pendleton; Drum-Major—John A. May; Right General Guide—Abijah Pell; Left General Guide—H. Rockafellow.

Company A—Captain, A. B. Nicholson; First Lieutenant, Edward Eddy; Second Lieutenant, Edward Lewter. Company B—Captain, S. G. Johnson; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, Thos. Draper. Company C—Captain, J. Noble Warren; First Lieutenant, John Ross; Second Lieutenant, G. Newman. Company D—Captain, J. L. Smith; First Lieutenant, C. R. MacDonald; Second Lieutenant, G. R. Kirby. Company E—Captain, George Qucker; First Lieutenant, A. S. B. Smith; Second Lieutenant, B. F. Martin. Company F—Captain, R. G. Newell. Company G—Captain, Chs. A. Moore; First Lieutenant, G. M. Husted; Second Lieutenant, Chs. M Brockway. Company H—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, J. J. O'Mally; Second Lieutenant, Andrew O'Toole. Company J—Captain, David Allen; First Lieutenant, J. W. Swift; Second Lieutenant, R. O. Stearns. Company K—Captain, J. H. Reynolds; First Lieutenant, John Mott; Second Lieutenant, G. G. Brosherton.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment, known also as the Continental Guard, left its camp, near Fort Hamilton, in the direction of Washington, about the middle of September. Its officers are:

Colonel—JAMES H. PERRY.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. B. Barton.
Major—Oliver T. Beard.

Staff—Adjutant, Anthony W. Goodell; Quartermaster, Irving M. Avery; Surgeon, A. Perry, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, J. Mulford, M. D.; Chaplain, W. P. Strickland, D. D.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Quartermaster Sergeant, Van Rensselaer K. Hilliard; Acting Commissary Sergeant, G. P. Bicker; Sergeant-Major, Samuel H. Moser.

Line.—Company A—Captain, L. H. Kent; First Lieutenant, B. R. Corwin; Second Lieutenant, H. W. Robinson. Company B—Captain, E. K. Travis; First Lieutenant, N. A. Elfwing; Second Lieutenant, T. Vidall. Company C—Captain, —— Farrell; First Lieutenant, —— McArdle; Second Lieutenant, —— Hatfield. Company D—Captain, D. C. Knowles; First Lieutenant, J. Paxton; Second Lieutenant, J. T. Edwards. Company E—Captain, W. B. Coan; First Lieutenant, F. Hurst; Second Lieutenant, J. Bodine. Company F—Captain, J. M. Green; First Lieutenant, S. K. Wallace; Second Lieutenant, A. H. Ferguson. Company G—Captain, A. Elmendorf; First Lieutenant, W. H. Dunbar; Second Lieutenant, J. P. Nichols. Company H—Captain, D. W. Strickland; First Lieutenant, W. L. Lockwood; Second Lieutenant, C. M. Patterson. Company I—Captain, J. G. Ward; First Lieutenant, S. M. Swartwout; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Perry, Jr. Company K—Captain, S. J. Foster; First Lieutenant, S. Gale; Second Lieutenant, A. F. Miller.

THE EIGHTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment, which also forms part of Gen. VIELE'S Brigade, numbered only 800 men when it passed through this City on the 11th of September last; but it is said that there is now a full complement of 1,046 men in the corps. The recruiting took place principally in the hardy regions of Moosehead Lake, Bangor, Ellsworth and Augusta. The regiment's officers are as follows:

Colonel, LEE STRICKLAND; Lieutenant-Colonel, John D. Rust; Major, James S. Rice; Quartermaster, A. H. Strickland; Adjutant, James Dingley, Jr.; Surgeon, Pal. Fisher; Assistant Surgeon, J. S. Houghton; Sergeant-Major, E. A. Perry; Quartermaster's Sergeant, J. M. Robins.

Company A—Captain, E. W. Woodman; First Lieutenant, A. S. Bump; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Adams.

Company B—Captain, J. M. Twichel; First Lieutenant, C. C. Perry; Second Lieutenant, L. B. Rogers.

Company C—Captain, J. E. Bryant; First Lieutenant, J. H. McDonald; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Timberlake.

Company D—Captain, Henry Boynton; First Lieutenant, F. E. Gray; Second Lieutenant, John R. Sprague.

Company E—Captain, Thomas Hutchings; First Lieutenant, T. S. Hutchings; Second Lieutenant, J. A. Phillips.

Company F—Captain, John Hemingway; First Lieutenant, A. E. Kimball; Second Lieutenant, John H. Roberts.

Company G—Captain, A. A. Holl; First Lieutenant, William T. Lane; Second Lieutenant, Edwin B. Bates.

Company H—Captain, John F. Milliken; First Lieutenant, E. A. True; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Howard.

Company I—Captain, Wm. M. McArthur; First Lieutenant, Chas. H. Robinson; Second Lieutenant, John E. McUrda.

Company K—Captain, John Conant; First Lieutenant, Henry Brown; Second Lieutenant, Hillman Smith.

THE SECOND BRIGADE.

BRIG.-GEN. ISAAC J. STEVENS, COMMANDING.

Brig.-Gen. STEVENS is a native of Massachusetts. He graduated at West Point in 1839, and entered the Corps of Engineers, in which service he continued until 1853, when he was appointed Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory. Having been elected to Congress from the territory in 1857, he resigned office. Gen. STEVENS was at the siege of Vera Cruz, under SCOTT, and fought in several subsequent battles. He was severely wounded in the final assault upon the City of Mexico, and was twice breveted for gallant services. The following regiments compose this brigade:

ROUNDHEAD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.—Col. DANIEL LEASURE, commanding.

FIFTIETH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.—Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRISTS, commanding.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.—Col. WM. M. FENTON, commanding.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

THE THIRD BRIGADE.

BRIG.-GEN. H. G. WRIGHT, COMMANDING.

The commander of this brigade, HORATIO GATES WRIGHT, is an experienced officer in the service. He graduated at West Point in 1837, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of Engineers in 1841. From 1841 to 1844 he was Acting Assistant Professor and Assistant Professor of Engineering in the Military Academy, and in February, 1848, he received his First Lieutenancy. A capital opportunity is offered him now to show them the reputation he enjoys of being an excellent engineer and an efficient officer. The following regiments comprise Gen. WRIGHT'S Brigade:

THE FOURTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment numbers 1,000 men, armed with the Enfield rifle, and dressed in the regulation uniform. The men are choice specimens of New-England soldiers. The regiment has 22 baggage wagons, one ambulance and one hospital wagon. They left for Washington about a month ago. The following is a list of the staff officers:

Colonel, THOMAS WHIPPLE; Lieutenant-Colonel, James Bell; Major, S. Drew; Adjutant, —Fuller; Quartermaster, James S. Keely; Surgeon, —Dixon; Chaplain, — Willis.

THE SIXTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.—Col. JOHN L. CHATFIELD, commanding.

THE SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment left for Washington on the 20th ult. They number 1,000 men, though when they passed through this City they were deficient to the extent of one company. They are armed with Enfield rifles, with the exception of two companies, which are armed with Sharpe's weapon. The chief officers are:

Colonel, A. H. FERRY, New-Haven; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. R. Hawley, Hartford; Major, George T. Gardner, New-Haven; Adjutant, Grosvenor Starr, New-Haven; Quartermaster, Adrian Terry, New-Haven; Surgeon, Frank Bacon, New-Haven; Chaplain, H. L. Wayland, Worcester.

Captains—Company A, Daniel G. Francis, Hartford; Company B, Daniel C. Rodman, Hartford; Company C, Oliver S. Sanford, Meriden; Company D, Benjamin F. Skinner, Danbury; Company E, Charles E. Palmer, New-Haven and Winsted; Company F, Theodore Bacon, New-Haven; Company G, Edwin S. Hitchcock, New-Haven; Company H, John B. Dennis, Norwich; Company I, Sylvester H. Gray, Bridgeport; Company K, Charles Burton, Windham County.

THE NINTH MAINE REGIMENT.—This regiment has but recently passed through this City, *en route* for the seat of war. It numbers in all 1,100 men, and is armed with the Enfield rifle. Physically it will compare with any regiment in the service. Its officers are:

Colonel—RUTHERFORD RICH, of Portland.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Coleman Harding, of Gorehan.
Major—Sabine Emory.
Surgeon—Joel Richardson.
Assistant Surgeon—Cyrus D. Tuck.
Quartermaster—John H. Lowell.
The Chaplain has not yet been appointed.
Company A, Capt. Granger; Company B, Capt. Robinson: Company C, Capt. Reed; Company D, Capt. Wedgwood; Company E, Capt. Baker; Company F, Capt. Bisby; Company G, Capt. Hinds; Company H, Capt. Cummings; Company I, Capt. Chase; Company K, Capt. Wentworth.

NAVAL BRANCH OF THE EXPEDITION.

THE COMMODORE.

The naval officer in command of this expedition is Commodore S. F. DUPONT, who has gone out in the *Wabash* as his flag-ship. Capt. DUPONT is a native of New-Jersey, but was appointed from Delaware, of which State he is a citizen. He entered the navy in 1815, and has consequently served his country for over forty-six years. In 1859 Capt. DUPONT was appointed Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy-yard—a position that he has held until recently. The Commodore's Staff officers are:

Fleet Captain—C. H. DAVIS.
Flag-Lieutenant—S. W. PRESTON.

THE FLAG-SHIP.

The *Wabash* (50 guns) sailed from this port on the 17th inst. She had arrived here about a fortnight previous from Charleston Bar, and underwent some slight repairs for injuries sustained at the Hatteras Inlet affair. The armament of the *Wabash* is of the most formidable description. It consists of twenty-eight 11-inch Dahlgren guns; one 10-inch Dahlgren; one 80-pound rifled Dahlgren; one 30-pound Parrot; fourteen 8-inch shell guns and three boat howitzers. The crew include about 650 men and marines. The following is a list of the officers of the *Wabash*:

Commander—C. R. P. RODGERS.
Lieutenants—Thos. G. Corwin, J. H. Upshur, S. B. Luce, John Irwin, J. S. Barnes.
Fleet Surgeon—George Clymer.
Assistant Surgeon—E. M. Stein.
Paymaster—J. S. Gulick.
Chief Engineer—J. W. King.
First Assistant Engineer—R. W. McCleery.
Second Assistant Engineers—F. J. Lovering, T. A. Stephens.
Third Assistant Engineers—P. R. Voorhees, Molony, W. C. Williams, H. Missimer.
Chaplain—George Dorrance.
Captain Marines—J. T. Doughty.
Second Captain Marines—H. B. Huff.
Acting Masters—George W. Palmer, Lewis West, J. E. Rockwell, W. H. West, H. M. Gregory.
Midshipmen—R. H. Lamson, J. S. Robertson, —. Roland.
Boatswain—J. Coglan.
Gunner—Thomas Stewart.
Carpenter—George Boardman.
Sailmaker—Wm. N. Mane.
Flag-officer's Secretary—McKinley.
Captain's Clerk—Blydenburg.
Paymaster's Clerks—Ditty, Delacy.

THE GUNBOAT FLEET.

We are now enabled to give the names of all the vessels engaged in this great expedition. The gunboats are all well armed and manned. Vessels like the *Unadilla*, *Seneca*, *Pembina* and *Ottawa*, each carry one 11-inch Dahlgren, one Parrott rifled gun, and two 24-pound howitzers. The names of the gunboats are:

Vessel,	Commander.
Seminole	J. P. Gillies.
Mohican	Godon.
Florida	Gildsborough.
Pocahontas	Drayton.
James Adger	Marchand.
Augusta	Parrott.
Alabama	Lanier.
Unadilla	N. Collins.
Ottawa	Thos. H. Stevens.
Seneca	Daniel Ammen.
Pawnee	R. H. Wyman.
Pembina	Bankhead.
Isaac Smith	Nicholson.
R. B. Forbes	Newcomb.
Curlew	Watmough.
Penguin	Budd.

In addition to these vessels, all of which are steamers, there are now on the station, and to join the squadron, the *Sabine*, (50,) Capt. RINGGOLD, at present blockading Charleston; the *Susquehannah*, (15,) Capt LARDNER; the *Flag*, Commander RODGERS; the *Savannah*, (24,) Commander MISSROOM, off Savannah; the *St. Lawrence*, (50,) Capt. PURVIANCE, off St. Simon's; the *Dale*, (16,) Commander YARD, off Fernandina; the *Vandalia*, (20,) Commander HAGGERTY, recently off Bale's Bay, S. C., but just returned to Hampton Roads; and the *Governor*, (transport,) Capt. C. L. LITCHFIELD, with Major REYNOLDS' Battalion of Marines. The entire armament of the fleet is about 400 guns.

THE TRANSPORT FLEET

STEAMSHIPS.

Name.	Tonnage.	Commander.
Baltic	2,723	Comstock.
Ocean Queen	2,602	Seabury.
Vanderbilt	3,360	La Favre.
Illinois	2,123	Rathburn.
Star of the South	960	Kearnly.
Marion	800	Phillips.
Parkersburgh	715	Hoffman.
Matanzas	875	Leesburg.
Cahawba	1,643	Baker.
Empire City	1,751	Baxter.
Ariel	1,295	Terry.
Daniel Webster	1,035	Johnston.
Coatzacoalcos	1,953	Botcock.
Roanoke	1,071	Conch.
Ericsson	1,902	Cowles.
Oriental	——	Tuzo.
Potomac	448	Hillard.
Locust Point	462	French.
Philadelphia	1,238	Barton.
Spalding	——	——
Winfield Scott	——	——
Atlantic	2,845	——
Belvidere	——	Phillips.
Ben. Deford	1,080	——
Mayflower, (ferryboat.)		
Philadelphia, (ferryboat.)		
Baltimore, (ferryboat.)		
Eagle, (ferryboat.)		
Star, (ferryboat.)		
Pocahontas, (ferryboat.)		
Commodore Perry, (ferryboat.)		

SAILING VELLELS.

Tonnage.		Tonnage.
Great Republic..... 3,356	Zenas Coffin.....	338
Ocean Express..... 1,697	Golden Eagle.....	1,128

All these transport vessels are armed. They carry ordnance and Quartermaster's stores, two houses in frame work, bricks in large quantity, about 1,500 shovels, the same number of picks, sand bags, horses, boats for landing men and guns through the surf, and every other article likely to be required for a campaign.

Union Relief Movements in Baltimore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few words about the Ladies' Union Relief Association will not be unwelcome to the readers of the TIMES newspaper. This Association was organized in September, and with the usual determination of brave ladies, as well as brave men, they are gradually arriving at a strong point, from which they hope to exercise a decided and practical influence for good. The ladies decided that the first thing to be attended to was the great need among the troops of their own State. Every other State in the Union, good, tried old Kentucky included, has had a Legislature to help it through the difficulties of organizing regiments. Now, our Legislature is in great difficulty itself, and cannot vote money or anything else for either loyalty or rebellion; so the ladies of Baltimore, to atone a little for their leaders' *peculiarities*, have begun this enterprise with a good will, which always makes a way. But still they would like a little of the overflowing of the other cities, in the way of substantial clothing, flannels, blankets, stockings, etc. After the men have been attended to who come from Maryland, their devotion is to be given to the hospitals, which are very conveniently situated for any to visit them. Already have the ladies done a great amount of good, by carrying delicacies, flowers, books and nice clean clothes to the sick men, and writing letters for them to their friends. Those who have friends and kindred in these hospitals, at the North and West, will love to know that they are kindly cared for, and that soft hands and sweet voices are often near them to help them bear their great trials. There are many persons all over the country who would like to know how to send things to Baltimore, and to know that they are rightly used. Boxes of everything may be sent by express to No. 194 North Howard-street, which is the room of the Association, or to MRS. ALEXANDER TURNBULL, No. 63 Franklin-street, corner of Park-street. This Society is now thoroughly organized, with President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, &c., and the names of the ladies are among some of the very best of Baltimore. Let our Northern friends now come forward and help Baltimore along. We are not too proud to acknowledge that for a little while she needs help, and blessings, and good wishes. Friends from Springfield, Mass., have been the first to send a box of articles, and we trust that others will follow their good example.

BALTIMORE.

THE BROOKLYN MASS MEETING.

SPEECH OF COL. T. F. MEAGHER.

The following is a report of the address delivered by Col. T. F. MEAGHER at the mass meeting in Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, an account of which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday.

The Chairman, in introducing Col. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, said:

A few years ago I attended a meeting at which an eloquent son of the Emerald Isle was introduced, and he commenced his speech with saying, "My heart shakes hands with you." I have the pleasure to introduce to you a son of the same Isle, this afternoon—one who, also, desires to shake hands with your hearts. [Cheers.] I will introduce to you Col THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. [Immense cheering.]

COL. MEAGHER'S SPEECH.

Mr. MEAGHER presented himself amid renewed acclamations and applause.

He, in substance, said:

CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN, [cheers,] AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: In compliance with a very complimentary request which I have just received from several of the most prominent and influential and notable citizens of Brooklyn, I am here amongst you this day, to participate in the proceedings of this meeting, and, so far as my voice and vote can do so, to ratify the nominations you have made, and which constitute what is known as the People's Ticket. [Cheers.] At this late hour of the afternoon, after the lengthened discourse which has fallen from the lips of the orator who has just retired—and the length of which was in due proportion with the instruction which it conveyed, and the eloquence in which its lessons were set forth—I feel that it is almost unnecessary for me to say

CITY POLITICS.

THE GERMAN UNION LEAGUE.

An Exciting Session.

The German Union League met again at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, in the long room of Pythagoras Hall, Dr. Meronymus Wilhelm in the Chair, and Messrs. Matshot and J. J. Freedman, Secretaries.

After the reading of the last meeting's minutes, which, with one or two slight alterations, were adopted, Mr. Wesendonck, of the Sub-Committee of Conference of the Executive Committee, rose to report the proceedings of himself and colleagues since the last meeting of the League. He said that, setting out with the intent to secure a ticket of good and capable men of whom no party could complain, they had conferred upon divers occasions with the Committees of other Union organizations with a final result highly satisfactory to themselves. Their object had been a no party ticket, always keeping in view the principles represented by that on which the name of Mr. Dickinson stood first and that of Mr. Tallmadge last. They had now the honor to present a series of names, of which half were Republican and half, for most important offices, too, were Democrats. Mr. Wesendonck then proceeded to read the general County ticket, which has been repeatedly published in these columns. Of Mr. Frederick L. Vallee for Sheriff, he said that the other Committees had spoken in high terms, and the German Conference, with a fair prospect of his election, adhered to him. They had sustained, at first, Mr. Lemuel Bangs for County Clerk, but, finding him weak, had, under the power conferred upon them by the League, fallen back upon Mr. Joseph L. Hoxie. For District Attorney they had proposed Mr. James M. Smith, but, meeting with opposition on all sides, had taken up Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr. Mr. Wesendonck here proceeded to narrate the intricate negotiations of the Conference Committee, and sustained Mr. Lawrence in high terms as a candidate who would be altogether liberal with the German interest.

For Coroners, in addition to the names of Drs. Naumann and Schirmer, already ratified, they had accepted those of Geo. W. Matsell and Dr. J. W. Ranney.

The Judges had already been named and ratified, and, in accordance with the Constitution of the League, the Senators and Assemblymen had been left to the Districts. The latter had not yet reported. Mr. Wesendonck closed with an eloquent appeal for united action.

Aaron Frank, Esq., at once moved the ratification of the whole ticket, *en bloc*, as reported.

Hereupon arose an animated debate, Mr. Nicholaus Fischer, delegate from the Twenty-first Ward, protesting against the report as being the work of but a minority of the Executive Committee and its Sub-Committee of Conference whereof he was a member.

The discussion rapidly assumed wider proportions, and presently hinged upon the nomination of Mr. James M. Smith, Mr. J. J. Freedman warmly sustaining the claims of the latter, and reading aloud a communication from the German Liquor Dealers' Association, setting forth that they regarded Mr. Lawrence as a more dangerous nominee for the German interest than Mr. Oakey Hall, and that they would not support the ticket of the League if his name were upon it. The American Liquor Dealers, Mr. Freedman said, controlled 7,000 votes, the German Association 1,000, the Irish Society 3,000, making 11,000 in all who would be driven off in that direction alone by the nomination of Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Smith was the only candidate who would satisfy them. Sixty thousand votes would back his nomination.

These declarations of Mr. Freedman were met with vehement opposition by Messrs. Wesendonck, Steinbrenner, Frankendorf, A. J. Dittenheeffer, and others, who all denied the premises of that getleman, and advocated Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Friedrich Kapp on the same side of the question asked Mr. Freedman if he would go with the League in case Mr. Smith was not nominated, to which the answer "No!" was promptly made—Mr. Freedman remarking that he had just read his documents, and there were 20,000 votes to back them.

Mr. Julius Brill warmly urged any good candidate for the sake of the Union, of German unity and the immediate interests involved. He had been first and all along for Mr. Smith, because the latter was the candidate recommended and put up with instructions to the Committee at the former meetings of the League; but he would obey the wishes of his colleagues in sustaining Mr. Lawrence, or any other good man. Mr. Brill deprecated the idea of slighting the Liquor Dealers. They were a powerful and, in general, an influential body, and could have prevented the selection of even the delegates present, when first named in their respective Wards.

Gustav Levy, Esq., eloquently sustained the ticket as reported on its merits, but abstained from any attack on Mr. Smith.

The discussion continued, with increasing interest, Mr. Kopp, of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*, and Messrs. Schwab, Schmidt, Fischer and others sustaining Mr. Smith. Mr. Lindermann reminded the League that the interest and feelings of the mechanic and laboring man must be remembered, if any of the candidates desired votes. He wanted to see the best and truest man chosen.

Mr. Fischer, of the Twenty-first ward, resigned his membership of the organization, but remained in the room.

Dr. Dulon believed that the Union ticket to-night reported would get not 3,000 nor 5,000 votes, as some gentlemen had, in the course of debate, remarked, but 30,000, and that the German element would become a political power. [Great applause.]

Aaron Frank, Esq., in a speech of much force, recalled the League to the high objects of its organization, viz.: The support of the American Government and Union, and the election of only capable and honest men to office. Closing amid great acclamation, he called for action on his motion to accept Mr. Wesendonck's report.

This was immediately had, Mr. Freedman's amendment to stand by the name of James M. Smith being voted down by a majority not counted against it, and 14 voting for it.

Hereupon, Mr. Freedman loudly declared that the Convention had betrayed its German constituency, and, thereby gave great offence to many present, who insisted upon his withdrawal from the room. Mr. Freedman at once retired, and during the brief confusion occasioned by this incident a considerable number of delegates also withdrew.

The Wards were then called, each delegate by name, to vote, and the result exhibited 42 in favor of ratifying the ticket, with Mr. Lawrence for District-Attorney, and 3 against it, the whole representation of the twenty-two Wards, each claiming 6 delegates, not being present, and some members abstaining from voting.

Hereupon the League, having indorsed the whole ticket by acclamation, adjourned, at midnight, to meet again in the same place on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Other Local Political Matters.

UNION CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—NOMINATIONS CONCLUDED.

This Committee met at the Everett House, Thursday, to complete their nominations for the coming election. The organizations represented were the Fifth-avenue, the St. Nicholas, the Tax Payers' Union, and the People's Union. The latter organization only had three members present, and took no part in the deliberations.

After a full and free conference, the meeting resolved that they deemed it inexpedient to make nominations of candidates for Assembly, but recommended to the several Ward organizations to select such candidates as were most worthy of their suffrages. The candidates for all the other offices having been agreed upon at previous conferences, the meeting closed their labors by appointing a Committee of two from each organization, with power to add to their numbers, to act as a consolidated Committee, to adopt such measures as may be best calculated to insure the success of the candidates nominated by the conference.

The following gentlemen were named on the Committee:

Fifth Avenue Organization—Wm. V. Brady, Ex-Judge Pierrepont, A. T. Stewart.

St. Nicholas Organization—Otis D. Swan, William Gallatin.

Tax-Payers' Union—Jno. Livingston, Ralph Mead, Prof. Wm. B. Wedgewood, Geo. P. Rogers, Wm. Ely.

Some talk was had in reference to the candidate of the Conference for Sheriff, Mr. JOSIAH BROWN, and, in order to insure success, it was proposed to take up a new candidate, Mr. WM. C. CONNER, whom, it is thought all parties, except Mozart, would be willing to agree upon. No action, however, was taken in the matter, it being thought best to await the action of the Republican Convention, which met last evening.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A meeting of the above Convention was held Thursday, at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, Hon. F. A. CONKLING in the Chair. The Committee of Twenty-two, it was stated, had appointed a Committee of Seven to confer with other organizations. The result of that conference was an agreement upon the following ticket:

County Clerk—Joseph Hoxie.
Sheriff—J. W. Brown.
Supervisor—Orison Blunt.
Coroners—E. Collins, L. Naumann, W. Shermann, N. W. Ranney.

After much discussion, in which the report of the Committee was not agreed upon, the meeting adjourned till 7½ o'clock Saturday evening.

SYRACUSE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

The Committee, appointed from the Syracuse People's Convention on Wednesday evening, had an informal meeting at Brown's Hotel, corner of Eighth-street, yesterday afternoon. The members of the Committee did nothing but make arrangements amongst themselves for the hire of rooms during the election campaign, and for the raising of the funds necessary to carry on their political operations.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Tammany Hall General Committee held a meeting Tuesday night at Tammany Hall. Nothing of importance was transacted beyond regulating the assessments on candidates and the distribution of men, tickets and ticket-boxes on the day of the ensuing election.

FOURTEENTH REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

The Republican Assembly Convention for the Fourteenth Assembly District met last night, and nominated ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, in lieu of Mr. W. W. NORTHUP, who declined the nomination.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Association met Tuesday evening, MARSHAL BLAKE, Esq., in the Chair, but no business out of the regular routine was transacted, the object of the meeting being to make the necessary arrangements for the coming election.

Reasons Why the Rebels Fell Back.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861.

The recent falling back of the rebels from in front of our lines, though hastened by a fight, proceeding from a belief that they were about to be attacked, was probably a military necessity. At best, the roads of Virginia, except the turnpikes, in wet weather, are of the worst description—the clayey soil soon becoming cut up with ruts—which make the passage of vehicles difficult and slow. And when the subsistence of an army is to be transported over them, the continued passage of heavy wagons renders them all but impassable. Loudon and Fairfax Counties have been robbed of their stock, forage and grain, and to-day they hardly possess the subsistence necessary for their citizens. Wagons also have been taken, and the people have not enough vehicles left to get fuel to their own doors necessary for their personal comfort. Though the rebels have seized all the wagons they could lay hold upon, yet they have never had sufficient for the requirements of the army. Now, however, that the rainy season has set in, and all supplies must be forwarded from Manassas to the rebel lines in the vicinity, the insufficiency of their transportation becomes more apparent, and hence the necessity of drawing in their lines to Centreville, where they are but a short distance from railroad transportation, upon which they must mainly depend.

Again, some military men, whose judgement has always been deemed to be good, look upon it that the whole purpose of the rebels has been to prevent an attack upon them until such times as the difficulties growing out of the rainy season should put our forces at a disadvantage. Hence they adopted a system of wholesale exaggeration in estimating their forces and the rumors given out of a contemplated attack on Washington, &c., &c., and the consequent increase of their forces along the right bank of the Potomac from Charlestown down. Without doubt, a movement across the river was contemplated, provided a favorable opportunity and the chances of a successful uprising in Maryland were good. But the fact is that the rebels are now intrenched twenty-five miles off, with the determination of carrying on a strictly defensive warfare, while the roads of Virginia are very bad, and the fields even worse for the manœuvering of artillery, which is to play so important a part in the next battle.

Then, too, information received from the South indicates that for the first time in human ingenuity, mechanical and other, in Dixie, spurred on by the necessities of the people and the rebel Government, has been called into active service, and is encouraged by the authorities and by capitalists, and forswearing their past predilections for free trade, they are now driving into home manufactures with a vengeance. Herculean efforts are put forth to develop among themselves the means for supplying the necessaries and comforts of life, that war, in the event of the blockade not being raised, and whatever be the result of the war, they may achieve at least a material independence of the North. A gentleman, who has just returned from Richmond, where he was a prisoner, says that a prominent Virginian and a Secessionist, told him the time was passed when they should despise the class of free laborers which existed in the North; that until they could subsist without the North, they need not hope to maintain a political independence. U.

Affairs in New-Mexico.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writes from Fort Fauntleroy, N. M.:

"The Governor of New-Mexico, (ABRAHAM RENCHER,) has issued his proclamation, ordering out the whole effective militia force of the Territory as a Home Guard. Great consternation and dismay pervades the minds of the people. Since the surrender—ignoble and dastardly and cowardly—of the United States troops, (seven or eight hundred in number,) under command of Major ISAAC LYNDE, of the Seventh Infantry, to an inferior force of Texas rebels and Arizona outlaws, (said only to amount to 350,) great indignation is felt by the native population. They dread the 'Texans.' There are now assembled at Fort Craig (Val Verde, or Green Valley,) on the Rio Grande, 100 miles above Mesilla, 1,500 or 2,000 American soldiers, mostly New-Mexico volunteers. At Albuquerque, a large force is also in readiness to receive the rebels. The Texans are said to be posted at Santa Barbara, (formerly Fort Thorn.) They talk about being largely *reinforced*—that, however, is all *bosh*. There can be no doubt that Major LYNDE and a number of his under officers acted the part of traitors and renegades. They will receive their reward in due time.

On the 20th of this month about 1,500 or 2,000 Navajo Indians assembled at this post to receive rations of beef, flour, beans, salt, etc., and tobacco, pipes, etc. The latter articles were presents from Mr. JOHN WARD, Deputy Indian Agent, to the Red Men. They seemed to be cheerful, happy and contented, and willing to smoke the pipe of peace. May it be perpetuated.

Lieut.-Col. MANUEL CHAVEZ, of the Second Regiment New Mexico Volunteers, is the commanding officer at this post. There are three companies at present retained here.

Personal.

—President Hopkins, of Williams College, who returned from Europe in the *Arabia* last week, was warmly welcomed by the students on his arrival at Williamstown, on Saturday night. The college buildings were all illuminated, and the students in a body called at the President's house, where songs were sung, and an address of welcome was delivered by S. C. Armstrong, of the senior class, which was responded to very happily by Dr. Hopkins.

—A person styling himself Rev. John Bradbury, and hailing from Canonsville, Delaware County, N. Y., was arrested in Newark on Wednesday, charged with embezzling $1,000 worth of goods from the store of Mr. Lincoln, at Canonsville, while Mr. Lincoln was sick some months ago. Mr. Bradbury was in charge of the store, and it is alleged took advantage of his position to commit these depredations.

—Mrs. Manorale F., widow of the late Col. John W. Lowe, killed at the battle of Carnifex Ferry, has been granted a pension of $40 a month.

BUSINESS AT THE WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE.—The making up of the accounts of the Post-office in this city for the quarter ending Sept. 30, (ultimo,) presents the following results: Estimated number of letters received and assorted for the quarter, 3,640,000, and about the same number sent away.

The receipts from unpaid letters received amount to $1,890 25
From sale of postage stamps 25,272 85
From newspapers 795 75
Making a total of $27,868 89

Amount paid into the Treasury during the quarter, $16,540; exhibiting an excess over any previous quarter of $14,000.—*Washington Star, Oct.* 19.

LAW REPORTS.

Voluntary Payment of Illegal Assessments—An Unavailing Protest.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Wm. Forrest et al., Executors, &c., vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Oct. 9. The plaintiffs are Executors of Daniel Fanshaw, upon whose estate a large assessment was made in 1857 for constructing a sewer in Third-avenue. Mr. Fanshaw voluntarily paid the assessment, without testing its validity by adjudication. Subsequently, in 1859, the assessments in respect to such sewer were set aside by the Court for fraud and irregularity; and the Executors of the estate now sue to recover back the amount thus paid. The cause now comes up on demurrer to the complaint, and the facts in respect thereof will be found in the following opinion of the Court:

LEONARD, J.—The complaint is defective in not averring that the plaintiffs are executors of Fanshaw. It is not sufficient to style the plaintiffs executors in the entitling of the complaint. No issue can be taken by answer to the description of the parties in the title.

The money sued for was to discharge an assessment on certain lots in the City of New-York, imposed in 1857, paid in 1858, and vacated for "fraud and illegality" in 1859. The averment is, that the assessment was paid under protest on compulsion, and in order that the owner might use his lots.

I think the compulsion mentioned must be considered to refer to the inconvenience the owner encountered in using his lots, by selling or mortgaging them. No facts are mentioned which show any compulsion. It is difficult to show that any actual compulsion can be used in respect to real estate. If the assessment was fraudulent or illegal, the owner should have resisted the payment. The land would not disappear or perish, nor would his title be injured, while he was taking the proper steps to resist the illegal or fraudulent assessment.

The payment was voluntary on the part of the plaintiffs, and received by the defendants under claim of right. The plaintiffs objected that they were not liable to pay, and so far as protesting went, they did not admit, but denied the defendants' right to receive the assessment.

There is no allegation the plaintiffs were under any mistake or ignorance of the facts when they paid the money.

On this subject of protest I quote the language of a learned Judge, reported in such a case as the present, in 2 Sanford's Superior Court R. 481, (Fleetwood *vs.* The Mayor, &c.:) "Where there is no legal compulsion, a party yielding to the assertion of an adverse claim cannot detract from the force of his concession by saying: 'I object,' or, 'I protest,' at the same time that he actually pays the claim. The payment nullifies the protest as effectually as it obviates the previous denial and contestation of the claim."

Where there is no mistake or ignorance of the facts, and the payment has been voluntarily made, under a claim of right by the party receiving, no action will lie to recover back money so paid.

The present is quite analogous to the case in Sanford's Reports, above referred to.

Judgment for defendants on the demurrer, with leave to the plaintiffs to amend in twenty days, on payment of costs, to be adjusted by the Clerk.

The plaintiffs have omitted to aver that therein testator was the owner of the lots referred to.

Joseph H. Patten for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson for City.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Cornelius Sweeny, 22 years, a native of Maine, and Catherine Sheehan, 31 years, a native of Ireland, were tried for robbing Catherine Craney in Oliver-street, on the 9th inst., of a $2 bill. Convicted of assault and battery and remanded for sentence.

George Lewis, 17 years, and Patrick Connolly, 17 years, were tried and convicted of breaking into an unoccupied house in Grand-street, and stealing therefrom a large quantity of lead pipe, the property of John C. Conger. The prisoners were sent to the House of Refuge, and three other younger boys who were engaged with them in the theft, named Wm. Denem, 8 years, Jas. Denem, 5 years, and John Denem, 14 years, were sent to the Juvenile Asylum without trial.

Maria Spanenburg, 50 years, a native of Germany, pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house in Greenwich-street, and fined $75, with the understanding that she breaks up her crib, otherwise she is to be tried on other indictments.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable bequests.—The will of Mary H. Greenway, now admitted to probate, leaves $200 to the First Society of the New-Jerusalem of this City, and $100 to the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society.

Wills admitted.—The will of Schuyler Livingston, one of the old merchants of New-York, was admitted to probate. The property of Mr. Livingston is distributed, by his will, among his family. The will of Mathew Chambers was also admitted.

Court Calendar—Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part first of this Court will sit on Saturday, and take up the remaining numbers of the short calendar left over from Friday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Giles, Receiver, &c., vs. *Spaulding.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to the defendants to answer within 20 days, on payment of costs to be adjusted by the clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 25, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '02	96⅜	25 Erie Railway	b60 32
14,000 U. S. 5s, '74, coup	83⅜	35 do	31⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, coup	94	100 do	b10 31¾
1,000 Tres. 12s	103⅜	50 do	s10 31⅞
3,000 Ill. Can. bds., '60	82	150 do	31⅞
1,000 Ill. Coup. bds., '69	82	50 Reading Railroad	35⅛
2,000 Ill. Coup. bds., '79	80½	150 do	35
31,000 Mo. State, '68	43½	100 do	s30 35
1,000 N. Y. Cen. b. '76	100	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	s60 51¾
Con. Bs.	100	150 do	51¾
2,000 Mich. Cen. 1st m. S. F. Con. bs.	95	100 Mich. C. R.	b10 49⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	88	50 do	49⅝
600 Ch. & N. W. S F. b.	80⅜	50 do	b30 49⅝
4,000 Lake E. & W. 1m. b	71	10 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	18⅜
50 Am. Exc. Bank	83	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	38
71 Pacific M. S. Co.	92⅜	200 Ill. C. R. Scrip	65¾
50 do	s10 92½	100 do	s60 65
50 do	s30 92	560 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11
105 do	92	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 70⅜
50 do	91⅞	50 do	c 70⅜
50 do	b30 91⅜	50 do	s10 70⅜
25 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	85½	150 Clev. & Toledo R.	35⅞
41 do	85	100 do	s30 36⅛
1220 N. Y. Central R.	77⅜	200 do	b3 36¼
320 do	77⅜	200 do	s30 36
200 do	s10 77⅜	100 do	b30 36⅛
300 do	b30 77⅜	700 do	36⅛
800 do	b10 77⅜	200 do	b10 36
100 do	s15 77¾	200 do	b3 35⅞
50 do	b30 77¾	50 C. B. & Quincy R.	62¾
33 M. & P. DuChien R.	17		

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	93¾	50 Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 91¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¾	12 do	91¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	84	6 do	91⅝
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	43¼	100 do	b30 91⅝
11,000 do	43¾	50 do	91
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	47¾	500 N. Y. Central R.	s10 77⅛
5,000 Erie R. 2d M. B. '83	84¾	100 do	77⅛
2,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	76½	5 do	77⅜
8,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	39½	200 Erie Railway	b30 31½
10 Am. Exchange Bk.	83	200 do	31¾
32 Hanover Bank	76	150 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	51
100 Hud. River R.	36	50 do	s60 50¾
100 Mich. Cen. R.	49	5 do	50¾
100 Panama R.	116	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	62½
20 do	s5. 116		

FRIDAY, Oct. 25—P. M.

There is a diminished business at the Stock Board to-day on the printed sales, while about the usual amount of Street transactions is reported. The continued discussion of the Commission question distracts the attention of the regular members of the Exchange; and at the same time it is evidently holding in suspense a good many speculative orders at the Board, or else transferring them to the Street. The spirit of the discussion to-day foreshadows the abandonment of the higher ground of the full quarter per cent. assumed by the prime movers in the affair, but where the question is ultimately to land, without seriously impairing the harmony of the Board, it is even difficult to say. Prices are well supported to-day, against the somewhat disheartening details of the battle of Monday on the Potomac, published in the morning papers. At the closing Board, the sales were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower than first prices on most of the Railroad Shares, and about the same on United States and Missouri Bonds. Later in the afternoon, the market closed steady, after sales of 500 New-York Central at 77⅜ ℔ cent., cash, and 77½, seller 30 days. The following were about the closing rates:

Central	77⅜	Mich. Southern	17⅞
Erie	31⅜	Mich. Central	48⅞
Toledo	35⅜	Pacific	91⅛
Rock Island	50⅞	United States 6s, '81	93¾
Illinois Central	65	Missouris	43¾

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction this afternoon by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$8,000 Minnesota 8s, 1867	75⅜
2,000 Illinois 6s, 1870	82¾
2,000 Michigan 6s, 1879	82½
1,000 Virginia 6s, 1887	47½
48,000 Tennessee 6s, 1892, and coupons July, 1861	42⅝
35,000 Missouri 6s, 1886, and coupons July, 1861	42½@42⅝
8,000 Missouri 6s, 1887, and coupons July, 1861	43⅜
2,000 Louisiana 6s, 1893, and coupons July, 1861	57
1,000 Louisiana 6s, 1894, and coupons May, 1861	57
150 Louisiana coupons	57½

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	88⅜	Ocean	66
Manhattan	116	American Exchange	84
Merchants'	91	Bank of North America	85
Union	83	Hanover	70
Phœnix	88	Market	80
Butchers' & Drovers'	163	Shoe and Leather	85
National	85	Corn Exchange	85¼
State of New-York	83½	Continental	74¼
Commerce	82	Importers' & Traders'	90
Broadway	115	Park	94

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	92½	Harlem seconds, '64	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs	88	Harlem thirds, '68	73
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100	M. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69 '72	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	M. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.	100	C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	92¾
Erie firsts, '68	104	Mich. So. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	84½
Erie seconds, exten. '64	100	Mich. So. seconds, 7 ℔ c.	65
Erie seconds, '79	97½	Mich. So. Ass. Bonds	59
Erie thirds, '83	84	N. In., Goshen Line, '68	78
Erie fourths, '80	75	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	80
Erie fifths, '88	70	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	88
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	39
Hudson seconds, S. F., '85	95	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80
Hudson thirds, '75	81	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	39
Hudson convert., '67	71	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	98	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71

The Exchange market closes for Saturday's steamer at steady rates for Bank and Bankers' bills, 107¼@107¾ on London; f.5.35@f.5.33¾ on Paris. The present mail is a light one. Some English credits were settled at our quotations, but the amount of bills drawn by the leading Bankers was not large. Merchant bills in fair supply at 106¼@107½ ℔ cent. on England, and f.5.32½@f.5.30½ on France. The market for Money is somewhat dull to-day, owing to the diminished speculation on the Stock Exchange. Most of the demand Loans at 6@7 ℔ cent. continue undisturbed, and the ease at Bank is illustrated by the fact that but few 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes are surrendered at the Sub-Treasury in place of Coin in settlement of the new 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan. The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $759,173, including $320,396 for Treasury Notes, and $63,000 for Customs; payments, $862,813, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. Notes; balance, this afternoon, $8,371,839.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 24, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,780,259	$1,057,073	$455,208
Thrown on market	1,731,414	945,900	611,024
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	97,768,046	89,040,554	38,503,902
Thrown on market	97,654,797	89,381,579	38,345,888

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	985	$260,038	33	$9,849	348	$91,447
Mf. of Cot'n.	161	34,858	48	11,813	152	30,833
Mf. of Silk	31	36,874	10	8,982	55	53,031
Mf. of Flax	507	72,871	46	14,937	106	21,611
Miscellan's	17	4,720	2	271	20	5,246
Total	1,731	$409,356	139	$45,852	681	$202,168
		45,852				409,356
Total entered		$455,208	Total marketed			$611,524

The quotations of Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY, for Currency, are as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala.	25@30
New-England	1-5	New-Orleans, La.	25@30
New-Jersey	1-5	Ill. and Wisconsin	3@60
Philadelphia	1-5	Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	⅛@⅜
Interior Pennsylv'a	¾@1¼	Free Indiana	3
Baltimore	¼	Tennessee	25@30
Maryland	1½@2	Michigan	¾—1
Virginia	30	Canada	⅛@1
North Carolina	25@30		
S. Carolina and Ga.	25@30		

Ohio and Mississippi Road.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Last Saturday Mr. NOYES and Mr. WHITEHEAD, of New-York, of counsel for GEO. PEABODY & Co., of London, made a motion in the Circuit Court of the United States, for leave to file an answer in the case of E. D. MORGAN & Co. *vs.* The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, setting up a claim, under the first mortgage, for coupons, to the amount of over $60,000, which Messrs. PEABODY & Co. claimed to have purchased in 1855, at the request of the Railroad Company.

And thereupon, on motion of other parties, largely interested in said Railroad Company, the sale of its road, advertised to take place on Monday, was indefinitely postponed.

On Monday afternoon, the motion of Messrs. PEABODY & Co. was urged by the New-York counsel, and resisted on behalf of the Railroad Company by T. G. MITCHELL, Esq., and, after argument, the Court declined to pass upon the merits of the case, but permitted the answer of Messrs. PEABODY & Co. to be filed, and reserved its decision upon the merits for final hearing.

Immediately afterward a motion was taken up, made by Mr. MITCHELL, to strike from the files the answer of the City of Cincinnati, claiming a lien for its loan of $600,000, and interest, superior to all the mortgages on the road.

This motion was pressed by Mr. MITCHELL, on the ground that the answer was improvidently allowed to be filed, at a subsequent term of the Court to that at which a final decree had been rendered, and also because the answer of the city did not disclose a meritorious case.

The City Solicitor, T. C. WARE, vigorously resisted the motion, combating the proposition that the June Term of the Court, at which his answer was allowed to be filed, was anything more than an adjourned session of the April term, at which the decree was entered, and claiming that the city's answer disclosed facts sufficient to establish her first lien upon the road.

At the close of the argument, the Court decided that it was unnecessary to pass upon the claim of the city to a lien, as her answer came in clearly too late, and must be stricken from the files.

Subsequently, however, the Court said Mr. WARE might be heard further in arguments, if he had any new considerations to urge; and withheld the entry for the present.

Fort Wayne and Chicago Road.

From the Evening Post, Oct. 25.

We alluded last Monday to the sale of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, as to come off yesterday, under amicable arrangements between all the parties in interest. This sale took place at Cleveland, in exact accordance with the programme, and the sale is *said* to have been immediately confirmed by the court. At any rate, when the sale is so confirmed, and there is not likely to be any delay in the confirmation, the reorganization of this important line of road, extending from Pittsburgh, Penn., 465 miles to Chicago, will at once be carried out, and from the magnitude of the interests involved, deserves the attention of the public. The old Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago bonds will be merged in mortgage issues of the new corporation, corresponding in priority of liens with the old mortgages.

The funding of the floating debt and over-due coupons on the old bonds will leave the Company free from embarrassment; and if economy and prudence prevail in the new Direction the earnings of the road can hardly fail to make the new issues of $5,000,000 first and $5,000,000 second mortgage bonds desirable investments. The receipts of the road for the nine completed months of this year are over $2,000,000, exceeding by 25 ℔ cent. those of the corresponding months of 1860.

Bank of France.

From the London Times, Oct. 10.

It appears that the arrangement effected on Monday by the Bank of France, has been made with Messrs. ROTHSCHILD and five other Paris banking houses, and it is to the effect that the Bank are to have, through these firms, the power to draw bills upon London to the amount of £2,000,000, of which £1,000,000 will be on Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, and £1,000,000 on Messrs. BARING. The knowledge of this circumstance has produced a slight decline—about an ⅛ ℔ cent. in the rate of exchange, and when the drawing of the bills commences, a further downward movement must be expected, but it is not considered likely that the reaction will be a point that will attract gold from London. The measure will probably not do more than check for the present the drain of specie from Paris to this side. At the maturity of the bills, which will be drawn at three months' date, the amount will have to be repaid unless a renewal be obtained, and the rate of exchange at that period will be proportionably influenced in our favor. On the other hand, the difficulty in France, if affairs should not meanwhile take a better course, will then return, and, perhaps, with increased force from the present postponement. It may be hoped, however, that the results of the excellent vintage and other circumstances will operate to bring about some restoration of trade and confidence.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 24,523 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. and 35 bags Corn Meal, 279,387 bush. Wheat, 123,715 bush. Corn, 5,363 bush. Barley, 20,218 bush. Oats, 665 bush. Malt, 1,134 packages Provisions, and 1,483 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at, $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Some holders ask a trifle more than this price.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 250 bags Java at 21c.; 180 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 70 bags Rio at 15¾c.@16c.; and a small lot of St. Domingo, at 15½c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is moderately inquired for at 19¾c.@20¼c., ℔ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

COTTON—Has been quiet, but very firm, sales have been reported of 450 bales. We now quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ℔ lb	18½	18½	18¾	18¾
Middling, ℔ lb	22	22½	22¼	22½
Good Middling, ℔ lb	22½	22¾	23	23¼

DYEWOODS—Sales 200 tons Central American Logwood, part at $20 ℔ ton.

FISH—A moderate demand prevails for Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel, at buoyant prices. Other kinds are quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping brands of Flour have been scarce to-day, and holders very firm, which circumstances has had the effect of checking transactions. The demand for trade brands has not been as active as yesterday. Buyers are reluctant to purchase freely, at prevailing prices, while receivers are not eager to sell, unless at full rates. Sales since our last, 21,850 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 45, chiefly at $5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 80, mainly at $5 60@$5 65; rejected do., do., at $5 05@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 35@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 85@$5 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 45
Extra State	5 55@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—OPERA—HERRMANN—CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ o'CLOCK P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The situation in the vicinity of Washington continues much the same as reported yesterday. The most important military movement has been the extension of the picket lines of FRANKLIN'S Division a mile beyond Annandale, on the Little River Turnpike, leading direct to Fairfax Court House. The rebel steamer *Page* was yesterday again cruising on the Lower Potomac, but was closely watched by two or three National gunboats. The rebels threw several shells, one to the Maryland shore, more by way of testing the range of their guns, probably, than with the expectation of doing any damage.

We have nothing to add to the very full particulars of the battle on the Upper Potomac, furnished by our special correspondent, and published in the TIMES of yesterday. We give, however, a list of the wounded under the hands of the National surgeons, as furnished officially to the War Department yesterday. The number at first reported to be missing is materially diminished by those coming in from time to time. The rebels, it will be seen, are taking measures to prevent another crossing of the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, by building batteries to command that point.

Our dispatches from Missouri lead us to hope we may soon be able to record the defeat of PRICE, notwithstanding his apparent efforts to escape an engagement with Gen. FREMONT. He is now reported to have left Cedar County, and to be retreating towards Greenfield, in Dade County, while Gen. SIEGEL'S advance had already reached Bolivar, in Polk County, on the direct road to Springfield, and nearer to that point than PRICE. Gen. STURGIS' entire command was but one day behind SIEGEL, and other divisions were rapidly following. Gen. FREMONT and Staff, at last accounts, were at Pomme de Terre River, on the road to Quincy, about thirty miles below Warsaw. Gen. ASBOTH was at Warsaw, and the divisions of HUNTER and MCKINSTEY were near that point, while Gen. POPE was marching on Leesville *viâ* Sedalia. The rebel star seems to be on the wane in Missouri.

A private letter dated Lexington, Oct. 17, giving some interesting particulars of the recapture of that place, is published in the St. Louis *Democrat*. The relieving expedition, it appears, consisted of 220 men. By forced marches it took the rebels by surprise, and captured the town without a struggle, as has already been stated. Thirty prisoners, some of Col. MARSHALL'S horses and equipments, and Cols. WHITE and GROVER, the National officers who were wounded during the progress of the siege, were taken by the expedition.

The more extended details of foreign intelligence brought by the *Africa*, throw little light upon the progress of the rumored movement in France, pointing to the opening of the Southern blockade. It is the vaguest of reports that any such movement exists; and for the statement that the Emperor has decided to interpose as requested by the mill-owners of Mulhausen and Rouen, there appears to be no authority at all. The London *Mercantile and Shipping Gazette*, a steadfast advocate of the policy of forcibly breaking the blockade, seizes the French rumor as the text of an article recommending England to unite at once with the French Emperor in his reported designs. The latest information in regard to the European expedition to Mexico indicates an abandonment of the indenpedent Spanish measure; and a coalition of the three Powers. The London *Times* correspondent at Paris estimates that the moderate policy of the English Ministers has been overruled by France and Spain, who propose to effect a radical change in the Mexican Government, and report has it that it is proposed to solve an European and American difficulty at the same time by offering the heritage of the Aztec monarchs to FRANCIS II., the deposed King of Naples.

Little advance in the cause of cotton production is reported in our European files. At the great Russian fair of Nidjni-Novgorod this year the usual invoices of American cotton, withheld by the rebellion, have been replaced by very promising samples raised in Central Asia—Khokand and Khiva. The London *Times* speaks of this new field as hopeful. From the African coast the accounts are not so. The *Western African Herald* thinks nothing can be done without capital, and regrets that the English promoters of the cotton culture omit to supply that essential requisite.

Our latest advices from Fortress Monroe are to the afternoon of Thursday, at which time the weather was most favorable for completing the preparations for the monster naval expedition. The armed vessels and transports had all arrived in Hampton Roads, and nearly everything was in readiness for departure. A definite idea of the magnitude of the expedition may be gathered from the letter of our special correspondent who accompanies it, and from the information in reference to it which we have collated from various sources.

We have received further interesting particulars of the attack of ZOLLICOFFER on Camp Wild Cat, about forty miles below Camp Dick Robinson which has already been briefly noticed. ZOLLICOFFER'S force numbered 6,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and one battery of artillery. The first attack was made about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at two points, and was gallantly repulsed by the National troops under Cols. GARRARD and SCHAFT. Another attack was made about 1 o'clock in the afternoon which was also repulsed, and a scattering fire was kept up until 3, when ZOLLICOFFER drew off. The National forces numbered only 3,000, but they had a decided advantage in the position, and were probably much stronger numerically than ZOLLICOFFER had supposed, as the position had been but recently strengthened.

An item of Western news, which we have not received by telegraph, is the capture, a fortnight since, at Chelsea, Butler County, Kansas, by Capt. P. G. D. MORTON, of a train of 21 wagons, 425 cattle, 25 ponies and 35 prisoners. The train was on its way from Pike's Peak to the Cherokees, who seceded some weeks ago. Capt. MORTON handed over his prize to Major CLOUD, at Fort Leavenworth.

The *Alta Californian* of Oct. 2, notices the receipt of orders by Gen. SUMNER to dispatch at once to the East the entire force of regulars on the Pacific coast. This force numbers 3,200 men. It will take a month to collect it from its scattered posts. Volunteer forces are to garrison the forts from which they are withdrawn.

Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, has written a letter explaining his position on the question of negro emancipation. He thinks that we have temporized with this issue long enough, and warmly approves FREMONT'S proclamation.

The proceedings in the case of the privateer *Savannah*, were continued yesterday in the Circuit Court. But one witness was examined. Most of the time was occupied in citing authorities.

The trial in Philadelphia of WALTER W. SMITH, one of the crew of the late privateer *Jeff. Davis*, captured on board the *Enchantress*, was concluded yesterday, and resulted in his conviction of the crime of piracy. The Jury was out but half an hour.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool on the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th inst., passed Cape Race last evening on her way to this port. Her advices are four days later than those by the *Africa*, which has arrived here. The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported to be considerably excited, and sales were heavy, at another advance of ⅛d.@¼d. The Breadstuffs Market was also excited, and prices were higher, both in Liverpool and London. Provisions continued somewhat dull.

The Pacific Telegraph was completed to San Francisco on Thursday, and messages now pass freely between New-York and that distant point on the Pacific coast. The first dispatch sent over the line was from STEPHEN J. FIELD, Chief Justice of California, to President LINCOLN. Among those transmitted yesterday was one from H. W. CARPENTER, President of the California State Telegraph Company, to J. H. WADE, President of the Pacific Telegraph Company, and another from the Mayor of San Francisco to Mayor WOOD.

We have news from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 19th inst., telegraphed from Great Salt Lake City, the Pony Express having passed through there on the 24th. The market for general merchandise in San Francisco is reported to be excited. The money market was easy. There was again some agitation in reference to danger to treasure shipments from privateers, and there was some talk of petitioning the Government to allow a war-steamer to convoy the Aspinwall steamers. The Supreme Court had decided, in reference to the Lime Point case, that the owners of the Point—where, it will be recollected, the Government desire to construct a fort—were not bound to accept the award of the jury, $125,000, for the reason that a larger sum had once been offered by the Government. Gen. SUMNER was to leave San Francisco in the steamer of the 21st with nine companies of regulars and one thousand stand of arms.

The People's Union Nominating Convention met again last evening at the Cooper Institute, and after substituting the name of EDWARD COLLINS for that of Dr. SCHIRMER on the list of nominees for Coroners, ratified the whole County ticket, including ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., for District-Attorney. A grand Union Ratification Mass Meeting, to sustain the State and County nominees and platform of this organization will be held on Monday evening next at the Cooper Institute. Hon. NATHANIEL WOLFE, of Kentucky, has consented to remain over and address the assemblage. He will be accompanied by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, and several other popular speakers.

In the law column will be found the opinion of Justice LEONARD, a Special Term of the Supreme Court, in the action brought to recover back the amount of certain illegal assessments voluntarily paid, and which has been once or twice stated in the TIMES. The will of MARY H. GREENWAY, now admitted to probate, leaves $200 to the First Society of the New Jerusalem of this City, and $100 to the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society. The will of SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, one of the old merchants of New-York, was also admitted, but made no bequests of public interest.

The Stock Market opened steady yesterday forenoon, and prices were fairly supported until the Second Board, when the sales were ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. lower: New-York Central 77⅜; Missouris 43½; U. S. 6's, 1881, 93¾ ₩ cent. Exchange 107¼ @107⅜ ₩ cent.

The business in Flour, yesterday, was moderate, though prices were essentially unchanged. Wheat and Corn were cheaper and less active. Oats were depressed and a shade lower. A good inquiry prevailed for Barley, Hay, Tallow, Tobacco, Hides and Sole Leather. The transactions in Groceries, Provisions, Oils, Metals, Cotton, Hemp, Fruit, Candles, Naval Stores and Foreign Liquors were restricted. Whisky was in fair request. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

A JOG TO JOHN BULL'S MEMORY.—The British Government complains that British subjects are arrested here on charge of aiding the rebellion, and are not released on *habeas corpus*. We have a note from Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS, of Malone, Franklin County, reminding us that during the Canadian rebellion in 1837, scores of American citizens were thrown into prison at Toronto, Montreal, and all along the frontier,—and many of them without the slightest suspicion of having been in any way connected with the rebellion. Mr. PHILLIPS himself was thus arrested and was confined for sixteen days in Toronto, when he had not expressed, either by word or deed, the slightest possible sympathy with the rebel cause. England acted then upon the law of self-defence, and neither *habeas corpus*, treaties, laws, nor anything else, was permitted to stand in the way of whatever was essential to her own safety. She must allow us to follow her example now.

The Affair on the Upper Potomac.

The repulse of the National troops that occurred near Leesburgh, on Monday, has been followed by the entire withdrawal of our army from the Virginia side in that vicinity. Preparations were made for throwing the entire divisions of Gens. STONE and BANKS across the river, to hold the position from which our troops had been driven; and several thousands had been crossed in pursuance of that plan, when the matter was reconsidered, and every man beyond the river was ordered back. The recrossing was effected in the face of the enemy, without loss.

The rapid rising of the Potomac in consequence of recent rains, and the increased difficulty of commanding the crossing, for either advance or retreat, is said to have induced this change. We must conclude the movement to be a wise one, though we cannot but regret the necessity for it. If we knew what precise object was intended to have been accomplished by the crossing, we should be better able to appreciate the importance of the retrograde movement. It seems probable, however, from the statement that the advance was not made in pursuance of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S orders, that it had no essential connection with any general movement of the army.

We took occasion, a few days since, to caution the public against over-confident anticipations of success, and against undue discouragement in case of failure. The warning, it seems, did not come too soon. The fortunes of war are proverbially uncertain, and the most elaborate and costly preparations are often defeated by accidents of the most trifling kind. It is very evident, from the accounts that have reached us, that the mistake made at Edwards' Ferry was in not being correctly informed as to the strength of the enemy. Our troops expected to encounter only four or five hundred men, and plunged headlong into the midst of as many thousands. Whether they had been misled by false information, or simply lacked any information, is of little consequence. It is clear that here is a defect to be remedied. Less reliance must be placed on the pretended fugitives, black and white, who come into our camp probably in the service of the rebels and for the express purpose of deceiving us. A favorite device of the enemy is to conceal his troops in the woods, for which the whole country in Virginia is admirably adapted;—so that it is almost impossible to estimate their strength until it is revealed by an actual engagement. There is no way of effectually remedying this but by reconnoissances *in force*. These must be more frequent and more thorough than they have been hitherto.

The affair at the Ferry is not without its consolations. Our men fought bravely and with a steady tenacity against great odds, which speaks well for their ability to become good soldiers. They are not to blame for having been beaten:—that, with the force against them, could not have been avoided. And they have nothing to reproach themselves with in the manner of their defeat. Their retreat did not degenerate into a panic. One lesson, however, the Government should learn forthwith from this affair. *If our armies are to cross rivers, they must have bridges.* For an army that is to operate across large streams a pontoon train is as necessary as muskets or rations. When the French army before Magenta came to the Po, they made a bridge in *an hour and a half* by the side of the bridge of Buffalora, where the stream was an eighth of a mile in width, over which the army crossed as rapidly as if it had been a turnpike. A hundred boats were anchored side by side and a floor of planks laid across them. The army carried all these materials with them,—and could have done nothing without them. Have we a pontoon train in our whole army?

There is nothing that need be very discouraging in this affair. It will not interrupt any general movement that Gen. MCCLELLAN may have in contemplation, though it may possibly demonstrate the necessity of a somewhat different distribution of his forces. But it is much better to have learned this lesson thus in advance, than during a general action. Like the Bull Run battle, this is a serviceable reconnoissance for MCCLELLAN.

Swindling Secessionists in Grief.

A very large class of Southern rebels, whose activity and vehemence in behalf of secession did much to accomplish the success of the cause, are waking up to a most startling and painful disappointment in the operation of the Sequestration act of the Confederate Congress. It is the debtor class we speak of—those who were owing various amounts of money, large and small, to citizens of the Northern States, which it was inconvenient to pay. War, it was foreseen, would extinguish all business relations between the North and South, and destroy the ability, if it did not forfeit the right, of the Northern creditor to coerce the payment of debts owed by people in the South. The amount of Southern indebtedness to the North is enormous. It has been the chronic relation of the two sections to each other—that of creditor on the one side, and debtor on the other. The balance has been for many years, and was at the beginning of secession, and is now, hundreds of millions of dollars in favor of the North. Secession was considered a respectable dodge for repudiation. It cloaked, under the garb of "loyalty to the South," the private dishonor of swindling one's creditors. It promised relief from pressing obligations, and a rich reward in the private appropriation of the merchandise of Northern men incautiously credited to Southern dealers.

There were some honorable exceptions to this Southern view of the subject. But they were so few as only to prove the general rule. Perhaps one debtor in twenty in the South tried to pay his balances to Northern merchants and manufacturers, after the work of secession was begun. A few of these cases got into print, and were spoken of as remarkable instances of honesty. And they were really observable in a country where the honorable observance of obligations was so nearly extinct. The great mass of Southern debtors supposed themselves too smart for any such old-fashioned, hum-drum mode of settling their Northern accounts. Many procured warning orders from Vigilance Committees to be served on themselves not to pay, and then wrote hypocritical, lying letters to their creditors, protesting their regret at the circumstance, and their great anxiety to pay. Many others took the more impudent and more honest course of sending insulting communications to those who had confided in their honor, openly avowing that they would never pay a cent of their indebtedness to "Black Republican creditors." These dishonest men, (and their name was legion,) thought they were making a clean steal of it. They expected their cheatings of Northern creditors to be private gains, relieving them of the burden of their outstanding notes, and contributing to swell the bulk of their private fortunes, and to increase the importance of their families. Hence they were rabid Secessionists—valiant in defiance of the North—loud-mouthed in cursing the Union—unsparing in their curses of the mercenary, money-loving Yankees.

But the Confederate Congress has put a rope round the neck of all these rascals and brought them up with a sharp turn. They are required to render an account of all the money they owe to Northern creditors and pay the same into the Confederate Treasury! This is certainly an entertainment to which they had not invited themselves. They cannot escape. They have been too loud-mouthed and boastful of the amounts of their wicked gains from confiding Yankee creditors, and their debts will be proved if they dare deny them. The consequence is a universal cry for relief.

In Georgia, where the strongest opposition to the Richmond Government is growing up, the State Convention has been invoked in behalf of the debtor class, and resolutions have passed that body "recommending that the payment of debts sequestered be not required during the war; that *claims for indemnity and indebtedness due at the South be allowed as a set-off*; that the Courts be empowered in certain cases to modify the retroactive effect of the bill."

It will go hard with the repudiating rascals if, under some of these clauses, they be not able to swindle the Confederate States Treasury. JEFF. DAVIS and Secretary MEMMINGER must look out.

The Great Naval Expedition.

We publish this morning, from our correspondents, a very full account of the great Naval Expedition, which has at last left Annapolis, and is on its way to *some part* of the Southern coast. Its destination remains, as yet, a profound secret, and probably will so remain until it is revealed by the blow which it proposes to strike. There are in the expedition *thirty-one* large transport vessels, conveying over 12,000 troops, with all their arms, provisions, &c.,—*sixteen* steam gunboats, with eight or ten other vessels of war, carrying in all about 400 guns. It is in every respect a most powerful and admirably organized expedition, and but for accidents which cannot be foreseen, it will unquestionably render very essential service to the Union cause. It is under the command of able and experienced officers, and the troops embarked are among the best in the volunteer army.

One feature of this expedition is that about a thousand negroes accompany it, being mainly those who have come into Fortress Monroe from the neighboring districts of Virginia. They are to be employed mainly in throwing up intrenchments. This is the first instance, we believe, in which this class of people have formed any part of an operative force; they will, without doubt, be found highly serviceable.

To obviate criticism, we may state here that this publication of the departure and composition of the expedition is made with the knowledge and assent of the proper authorities. That any injury can result from it, it is simply absurd to suppose. It will reach its destination, wherever that may be, long in advance of this intelligence—and even if it did not, there is nothing in regard to its character and strength which it would do the enemy the slightest good to know. If they knew the point at which it is directed the case would be different—but as long as this has been kept an absolute secret, and they are left solely to their conjectures, they will find it difficult to make adequate preparations to meet it.

Gen. Fremont's Case—A Dangerous and Unwise Movement.

We abandon the attempt to ascertain whether Gen. FREMONT has been removed from his command or not. Every day brings from Washington a contradiction of the previous day's report. The Government does not seem inclined to favor the public with any authentic information on the subject,—and we are tired of dealing with reports which mislead the community, and excite resentments which cannot but be highly injurious to the public good. Gen. FREMONT is still in command of the Western Department,—in the field at the head of his troops and in active pursuit of the rebels, who, at the last advices, did not seem inclined to be overtaken.

We have very freely expressed our censure of various matters connected with Gen. FREMONT'S action, which seemed to require it;—but we have been equally explicit in pointing out the injustice and impolicy of superseding him by any summary process, in his present position. We do not believe that he has been superseded;—nor that he will be until he has had time to finish the specific work in which he is now engaged. There is not a more just and upright man in the Union than President LINCOLN, nor one from whom Gen. FREMONT or any other General has less reason to fear a hasty or unfair judgment. Mr. LINCOLN has the sole responsibility of acting in this case, and he will appreciate its importance too highly to act with rashness or from any other motives than a profound conviction of the good of the country.

Meantime, we see in sundry quarters indications of a very dangerous spirit on this subject. The Oswego *Times* announces that "several prominent gentlemen in different parts of the State have been in correspondence,"—with a view of holding a mass State Convention to *sustain* Gen. FREMONT "against the interference of the Secretary of War." "The people," says the Oswego *Times*, "*will stand by our military commanders.*" That should depend—and will depend—on the fidelity of our military commanders to the Government and to their own oaths. We trust that the *Times* is not prepared to countenance anything like usurpation on the part of any military commander,—or to advocate rebellion against the Government because its appointment or removal of an army officer is unsatisfactory. If any such spirit is to be encouraged, and any such policy acted on, we shall see a very speedy termination of the war in the complete victory of the Southern States. Secession has no more efficient allies than men who would inculcate disaffection at home and excite collision between officers of the army and the Government which they serve.

The *Times* appeals to the loyal Press and asks, "Shall this Convention be held?" We vote *No!* It cannot do any good, and is almost certain to do very serious and possible fatal harm to the common cause. Without confidence in the Government and a loyal acquiescence in its action, we have not the slightest prospect of success in crushing this rebellion. The Government may make mistakes—it would be a miracle if it did not;—but these mistakes cannot be corrected, nor the Government guided aright in time of war, by mass meetings convened in the interest of individual officers. The great thing requisite in the Administration in the present crisis is *energy*,—hearty earnestness in the prosecution of the War. That may be infused into it by meetings of the people;—but the conduct of the war,—the appointment, assignment and displacement of officers,—must rest solely and exclusively with the Executive Department of the Government. Any interference with it,—any attempt to override or overrule it,—can only weaken the Government by weakening that public confidence which is essential to its support.

We trust that, for the present, at all events, Gen. FREMONT will not be disturbed in his command;—but we trust still more earnestly that whatever may be done in this respect, no loyal man will dream for a moment that he can serve the country by fomenting disaffection with the Government.

Progress of the Telegraph—The Atlantic and Pacific United.

The work of carrying westward the transcontinental telegraphic line has progressed with so little blazonment, that it is with almost an electric thrill one reads the words of greeting yesterday flashed instantaneously over the wires direct from California. The magnificent idea of joining the Atlantic with the Pacific by the magnetic wire is to-day a realized fact. New-York, Queen of the Atlantic, and San Francisco, Queen of the Pacific, are now united by this noblest symbol of our modern civilization.

It is not likely that New-York will repeat over this news the wild effervescence it displayed four years ago, on the occasion of the Cable Celebration, when CYRUS the Great rode in open chariot up Broadway, buried amid flowers, and borne on the voices of half a million vociferous worshippers, and the municipal temple was made a bonfire of in its honor. But an equal marvel is now quietly *done*, without fuss or flummery—an accomplished fact—a conquest of creative civilization. Between New-York and San Francisco there lie three thousand miles: so that, if we have not actually put a girdle round the earth, we at least have a continuous stretch of telegraphic wire round an eighth of the girth of the globe. If there is ever to be electric communication with Europe, it will be by imitating the splendid example the United States has thus given in our trans-continental line. The bubble of the Atlantic submarine line has long ago burst, and it is now seen to be cheaper and more practicable to extend a wire over five-sixths of the globe on land, than one-sixth at the bottom of the sea. Already our ally, Russia, has made great strides in the establishment of a system of telegraphs across her vast Empire in Asia. In the course of a couple of years it is expected that uninterrupted electric communication will be established between St. Petersburgh and the Pacific; they have then but to run the line southward to join ours, and the great feat is accomplished.

It is easy for one to overlook the poetic element in this great achievement, so accustomed have we become to the telegraphic marvel. But what genuine grandeur is there in that wondrous line! From the Hudson it stretches across seven great and populous Free States to the Missouri River, a thousand miles—then across the Great Western Plains amid solitude and savages to the Rocky Mountains, as many leagues again—then leaping across the mighty chain of the Cordilleras—thence over hill and dale to the range of the Sierra Nevada, and from thence Westward still to the waters of the Pacific and the City of the Golden Gate—till the two extremes of the Continent are united by the magnetic wire, and the dwellers by the Hudson hail the settlers on the Sacramento.

The telegraph has had but a few years of existence, and yet it is old enough to have seen the rise and growth of that magnificent Pacific State, which now by commerce and immigration is establishing our solidarity with the mystic mother, the Oriental World. California—splendid illustration of the creative energies of Democracy to organize society, prosperity and freedom—taken, as it were, a rib out of the Free States—has proved herself a loyal and loving helpmate in the cause of the Republic. Nor is there any danger that, seated on the Pacific, with her face towards Asia, the old traditions will die out and the old affections grow old. For the magnetic cord now links her in vital union with the grand whole. Every pang and thrill which the nation feels awakes sympathetic response from her. What discord can there ever be when we are thus united by the sublime symbol of national life?

The Coming Election.

The approaching State election excites comparatively little interest. Party feeling seems to be dormant in presence of the overwhelming perils of the country, and the universal desire of men of all parties is to throw the whole moral weight of this great State in favor of a vigorous, prompt and energetic prosecution of the war. The People's ticket, nominated at Syracuse, is regarded as the embodiment of this sentiment, and will, therefore, according to present appearances, sweep the State by a very large majority. There is a taint of suspicion, to say the least, upon the Democratic ticket which has been nominated in opposition:—and tens of thousands of staunch Democrats will refuse to vote it, because they will not run the risk of being misunderstood upon the great question which absorbs all others.

In this City the People's State ticket will be supported with great unanimity. Upon local nominations we have been less fortunate. Preferences for individuals have been allowed to divide and distract the great body of citizens who agree upon all questions of principle involved, and threaten to involve them and their cause in disaster. These preferences are natural, and within just limits may properly be indulged. But there is very great danger of their being carried a great deal too far.

The two wings of the Democracy have substantially united upon some of the most important of our County and City offices. Unless their opponents have made up their minds to surrender them altogether, they must form a more complete and cordial union than they have yet effected. The Republican Convention has not yet taken final action upon the subject. Without the slightest wish to thrust any unwelcome advice upon them, it may not be amiss to remind them that *success* is, in every point of view, of far more importance to them now than the election of any individual to any specific office. With such success, all cases of individual injustice can be remedied hereafter;—without it, everything is lost in the common wreck. Under such circumstances, one would suppose that the path of wisdom was reasonably clear.

LOCAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

County and Judicial Nominations.

The following list will show the different candidates and the organizations which have nominated and support them:

SHERIFF.

For this position there are five candidates, viz.: Messrs. WM. R. STEWART, WM. M. TWEED, JAMES LYNCH, JOSIAH W. BROWN and FREDERICK L. VULTE.

Mr. STEWART is the nominee of the Republican Party and has no other indorsement.

Mr. TWEED is the nominee of the Tammany Hall Democracy, and is indorsed by the German Democratic Association.

Mr. LYNCH is the nominee of the Mozart Hall Democracy, and has no other indorsement.

Mr. BROWN is the nominee of the Twenty-third-street (or Medical College) People's Union Convention, and is indorsed by the Cooper Institute (Syracuse) People's Union.

Mr. VULTE is the nominee of the Tax-payer's People's Union Convention, and is indorsed by the German Union League, the Fifth-avenue People's Union Convention, the Independent Democrats and the St. Nicholas People's Union Convention.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

For this office there are five candidates, viz.: Messrs. N. J. WATERBURY, A. OAKEY HALL, JOHN T. DOYLE, JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., and A. R. LAWRENCE.

Mr. WATERBURY is the nominee of the Tammany Hall Democracy, and is indorsed by the Independent Democrats and German Democratic Association.

Mr. A. O. HALL is the nominee of the Republican Party, and is indorsed by the Mozart Hall Democracy, People's Union (Syracuse) Convention and Tax-payers' Union.

Mr. J. T. DOYLE is the nominee of the St. Nicholas People's Union Convention, and has no other indorsement.

Mr. J. M. SMITH is the nominee of the German Union League, and as yet no other nomination.

Mr. A. R. LAWRENCE is the nominee of the Twenty-third-street People's Union Convention, and is indorsed by the Fifth-avenue People's Union Convention.

COUNTY CLERK.

For this office there are four candidates: JAMES HOXIE, HENRY W. GENET, EDGAR KETCHUM and LEMUEL BANGS.

Mr. J. HOXIE is the nominee of the Republican Party, and is indorsed by the People's Union Twenty-third-street Convention, Tax-payers' Union, and the Fifth-avenue Union.

Mr. KETCHUM is the nominee of the St. Nicholas People's Union Convention, and has no other nomination.

Mr. GENET is the nominee of the Tammany Hall Democracy, and is indorsed by the Mozart Hall Democracy, People's Union (Syracuse) Convention, German Union League and Independent Democrats.

Mr. LEMUEL BANGS is the nominee of the German Union, and is indorsed by several Independent Ward Union Associations.

CORONERS.

For the four Coronerships, there are twenty-five candidates.

The following gentlemen have received the Tammany nominations: A. R. JACKMAN, ED. S. MCCONNELL, ANTHONY EICKHOFF and C. J. DOUGHERTY.

Mr. JACKMAN is indorsed by the Fifth-Avenue German Union League and Independent Democrats.

Mr. MCCONNELL is indorsed by the German Union League, German Democrats and the Independent Democrats.

Mr. EICKHOFF is indorsed by the German Democrats and Independent Democrats.

Mr. C. J. DOUGHERTY has no other nomination.

The following gentlemen have received the Republican nominations: EDWARD COLLINS, L. NAUMANN, J. W. RANNEY and H. B. MILLARD.

Mr. COLLINS is indorsed by the German Union Convention.

Mr. NAUMANN is indorsed by the People's Union Twenty-third-street Convention, German Union League, and Fifth-avenue Union Convention.

Mr. RANNEY is indorsed by the Twenty-third-street People's Union Convention.

Mr. H. B. MILLARD is indorsed by the Fifth-avenue Union People's Convention, St. Nicholas People's Union.

The following gentlemen have received the Mozart Hall Democracy nominations: THOS. A. FERRIS, J. B. WRIGHT, JOHN GALVIN, H. HUGHES.

Mr. FERRIS is indorsed by the German Democrats, People's Union (Syracuse) Convention and the Independent Democrats. None of the other Mozart Hall candidates have received any other indorsements.

The People's Union (Syracuse) Convention have also nominated E. MCFARLAND, F. L. OLMSTED and E. M. DEEY.

The Tax-payers' Union have nominated MARTIN BAYNE, JAS. KENNEDY, CYRUS RAMSEY and HENRY M. COHEN.

The St. Nicholas People's Union Convention have also nominated T. M. HALSTED, JOSEPH SMITH and WM. M. VERMILYE.

The People's Union Twenty-third-street Convention have also nominated WM. SCHIRMER and JOHN WILDEY.

SUPERVISOR.

For this position there are four candidates, ELIJAH F. PURDY, ORISON BLUNT, ISAAC COLEMAN and GEO. KUSTER.

Mr. PURDY is the nominee of the Tammany Democracy, and is partly indorsed by the Fifth-avenue Union Convention.

Mr. BLUNT is the nominee of the Republican Party, and is indorsed by the Twenty-third-street People's Union Convention, Tax-payers' Union, St. Nicholas People's Union Convention, German Union, and partly by the Fifth-avenue Union Convention.

Mr. COLEMAN is the nominee of the People's Union Syracuse Convention, and has no other indorsement.

Mr. KUSTER is the nominee of the Mozart Hall Democracy, and is indorsed by the German Democrats, and Independent Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. T. W. CLERKE has received the nomination of all parties.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Hon. JOHN R. BRADY has received the nomination of all parties.

For the two Judgeships of the Supreme Court, MURRAY HOFFMAN and L. B. WOODRUFF have received the nomination of all parties except the Tammany Hall Democrats and the Independent Democrats, who have nominated C. L. MONELL and JAMES M. BARBOUR.

For Judge of the Marine Court there are five candidates: ROBERT A. ADAMS, E. L. HEARNE, A. K. MAYNARD, HIRAM KETCHUM and WM. H. ANTHON. Mr. ADAMS is the nominee of the Republican party, and has no other indorsement except the German Union League.

Mr. E. L. HEARNE is the nominee of the Tammany Hall Democracy, and is indorsed by the German Democrats.

Mr. MAYNARD is the nominee of the Mozart Hall Democracy, and is indorsed by the Syracuse People's Union Convention.

Mr. KETCHUM is the nominee of the Tax-payers' arty, and is indorsed by the Twenty-third-street People's Union Convention, Fifth-avenue Union and PSt. Nicholas People's Union Conventions.

The above comprises all the County candidates in nomination, though it is not improbable that some will withdraw before election day.

The People's Union Nominating Convention.

RATIFICATION OF TICKET—MASS-MEETING, ETC.

The above body assembled again at 8 o'clock, yesterday evening, at the Cooper Institute.

In the absence of Mr. WM. TUCKER, the regular Chairman, his place was filled by Mr. E. J. BROWN.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. BEATTY, and adopted.

A report was made by the Committee to make arrangements for a Ratification Meeting, to the effect

that everything was in fair progress, and that distinguished speakers had promised to attend upon the occasion.

The evening of Monday next, and the Cooper Institute, were suggested as the time and place most acceptable for the mass-meeting, and were unanimously agreed upon.

It was stated by a delegate from the Ninth District that Mr. WARNER, the Assembly nominee for that District, having, as it was alleged, declined the nomination in favor of Mr. MCLEOD, the nominee of the Republican Association, and having failed, as yet, to reply to the letter of inquiry addressed to him, Mr Wm. TOONE, of the Sixteenth Ward, had been decided upon by the delegation as their candidate for the Ninth. Upon motion, this nomination was accepted and confirmed.

A delegate from the Tenth District said that he was the only one present, and did not like to take the responsibility of making a nomination, none having yet been fixed for the Tenth. He had gone up to the great Ward Meeting held on Tuesday night in his district, and had discovered it to be, not a people's demonstration, but a grand turn-out of the unterrified Democracy of Mackerelville, who nominated Mr. TWEED and one or two others of that ilk. The delegation would, however, meet next Tuesday and fill the vacancy.

On motion, the nomination was left in the hands of the delegation from the Tenth District.

The Chairman then read a communication, dated Oct. 25, 1861, from Mr. JAMES HUSBY, the nominee in the Thirteenth District, withdrawing his name, and recommending Mr. MILLER. Upon motion, this letter was received and laid upon the table, Mr. MILLER'S name being held under advisement.

Mr. OLIVER rose to inform the Convention that he had, with others of the Conference Committee, found that in endeavoring to oblige their German friends they had weakened, instead of strengthening, their own ticket, and he, therefore, suggested that the name of Mr. EDWARD COLLINS be substituted for that of Dr. SCHIRMER on the list of Coroners.

Mr. AMOS J. WILLIAMSON intimated that Mr. COLLINS had really been the choice of the Committee all along, and that it was only through a confusion, the causes of which he explained, that Dr. SCHIRMER'S had been reported. COLLINS had been the choice of all parties, and with him on it the whole ticket might have been ratified at the last meeting.

Mr. OLIVER'S motion passed by a large majority, and Mr. COLLINS was declared to be the nominee.

Mr. WAGNER hereupon moved that including the name of ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., for District Attorney, the whole County ticket be now unanimously ratified, Capt. TOONE having suggested the general form of the motion. Carried without a dissenting voice.

Captain TOONE now moved, in conclusion, that the preceding motion be reconsidered, and expressed a hope that the reconsideration would be voted down. His wishes were complied with, and the reconsideration lost.

Mr. DUGANNE, of the Committee on Organization, announced that the Committee was ready to report, and only awaited the signature of the regular Chairman to the forms which were printed, and now on hand for distribution. Mr. TESCHEMACHER was announced, would be in town to-morrow, and the delegates could call at the Secretary's office for the forms.

Mr. OLIVER made a brief appeal in behalf of the ticket as ratified, and at 9¾ o'clock the Convention adjourned, to meet again, at the same hour and place, on Tuesday evening next.

The Ratification Meeting Committee held conference for some time, and made preparations for the demonstration to be held at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, the 28th inst., at which, Hon. NATHANIEL WOLFE, of Kentucky, whose efforts in behalf of the Union, in the Legislature of that State, have gained him so wide a reputation, will be present, and deliver an address. Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and Col. THOMAS F. MEAGHER will also be among the speakers.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price's Retreat to Springfield Cut Off by Gen. Siegel.

A Rebel Camp Broken Up at Buffalo Mills.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Oct. 25.

A gentleman from Gen. SIEGEL'S advanced post reports that Gen. PRICE had left Cedar County, and was retreating toward Greenfield, Dade County. Gen. SIEGEL'S advance guard was near Bolivar, Tuesday evening, and his main body at Quincy. Gen. LANE'S forces were at Osceola, and Gen. STURGIS' entire command was one day's march behind Gen. SIEGEL. He was about as far south as Gen. PRICE, but some twenty-five miles east, evidently aiming for Springfield to cut off his retreat south, while Gen. LANE was only two days' march north of him.

Gen. FREMONT and Staff were at Pomme de Terre River *en route* for Quincy, Hickory County, about thirty miles south of Warsaw.

Gens. HUNTER and MCKINSTRY'S Divisions were moving towards Warsaw.

Gen. POPE was marching on Leesville *vid* Sedalia and Gen. ASBOTH was at Warsaw.

The bridge at Warsaw was completed, and troops were to begin crossing Wednesday. It is tressel work, and not pontoon.

The general belief among the officers at Warsaw was that Gen. PRICE could not get away, but would be compelled to fight or surrender.

A detachment of United States Cavalry broke up a rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, ten miles from Cole Camp Creek, Tuesday night, killing 17, wounding a large number, taking 90 prisoners, a number of horses and 23 wagons.

INTERESTING TO REBELS AT PILOT KNOB.

HEADQUARTERS, PILOT KNOB, MO., Friday, Oct. 25.

Col. BOYD, of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Regiment, Commandant at this post, announces that the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT is modified by the President, and declares that martial law will be rigidly enforced in the Counties of Jefferson, St. Francois, Washington and Ironton, and that all persons taken in arms against the Government of the United States in an irregular warfare, or who may be found to have participated in any manner in burning or otherwise injuring railroad or other bridges, or cutting telegraph wire, or injuring any public property, will be summarily shot.

Also, that the sympathizers with the rebelion, who are constantly visiting the stations on the Mountain Railroad, and giving information to the rebels, will hereafter be arrested and dealt with as spies.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM ROLLA.

ROLLA, MO., Thursday, Oct. 24.

Reports, which are regarded as reliable, say that all the bands of rebels which have been infesting the country west of here are concentrating at Springfield. Also, that a part of PRICE'S army had arrived there, and the balance was soon expected.

Another report, brought in by a countryman, says that orders have been issued from the rebels' headquarters requiring all the Texas troops to march to Houston, the Arkansas troops to Little Rock, and the Missourians to Camp Walker.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEYSTONE STATE AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct 25.

The United States steamer *Keystone State*, Capt. SCOTT, with the prize *Salvos* in tow, arrived at the Navy-yard at 6 o'clock this evening. When off Hatteras, on Monday evening, she encountered a severe gale, lasting till Tuesday, during which the *Keystone State* separated from her prize, in charge of Lieut. DONALDSON. The prize drifted to the westward and the steamer to the eastward, separating them 176 miles before the steamer could go in search of her, but when found she was steering a direct course.

The *Keystone State* left here on the 19th of July, and since then has traveled 15,000 miles, in search of the pirate *Sumter*. She arrived at Port-au-Spain five days after the *Sumter* left. The last place she heard of the pirate was at Surinam, where she was from the 19th of August till the 1st of September. The *Keystone State* arrived there on the 19th of September.

On Saturday she spoke the steamer *Flag* off Charleston Harbor, all well.

THE KANAWHA STATE ELECTION.

WHEELING, Ka., Friday, Oct. 25.

Further reports from different counties show that "Division" has carried almost unanimously. The vote is not full, owing to the prevalent disturbances.

DEATH OF COL. MARSHALL.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 25.

Col. MARSHALL, of the Seventh Maine, died here to-day of typhoid fever. He had been sick two weeks. His regiment started for Washington this morning.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Completion of the Line to San Francisco.

A Message from the Mayor of San Francisco to the Mayor of New-York.

The following message, received yesterday afternoon, tells its own story:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.

The Mayor of New-York:

San Francisco to New-York sends greetings, and congratulates her on the completion of the enterprise which connects the Pacific with the Atlantic. May the prosperity of both cities be increased thereby, and the projectors of this important work meet with honor and reward. H. F. TESCHEMACHER,

Mayor of San Francisco.

THE COMPLETION OF THE LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 25.

This completion of the last link of the American Telegraph, connects Cape Race with the Golden Horn, traversing nearly 5,000 miles with one continuous wire, and bringing those two points within two hours' telegraphic time of each other.

The next westward extension of the line will be by the way of Behring's Strait to the mouth of the Amoor River, to which point the Russian Government is already constructing a line, commencing at Moscow. This is the extension which Mr. P. D. COLLINS projected, and has been for so long a time advocating. The completion of the American telegraph to the Amoor River will leave scarcely anything further to achieve in telegraphic enterprise. It will unite America with Europe, *vid* Moscow, and, through lines already built or projected, with all the important commercial points in China, India, Yeddo in Japan, and even Melbourne in Australia.

Some time ago the Russian Government told Mr. COLLINS that when the working of a line from St. Louis to this city became a fixed fact, they should look upon that fact as proof of the practicability of the line from thence to Moscow, and would thenceforth proceed more rapidly with their own line to the Amoor. The proprietors of the Pacific line, having been for some time convinced of the perfect feasibility of Mr. COLLINS' project, as well as of its vast importance to the whole commercial world, have become much interested in the enterprise, and hence it is their intention to push it forward with all practicable speed.

Mr. COLLINS is now at the eastward, whence it is his intention, at no distant day, to proceed to St. Petersburg, in the further pursuit of his gigantic enterprise. It is understood that the Russian Government have already an agent in the Eastern States looking into the working of the American telegraph system.

One very important feature in this project is the fact that, when the line to the Amoor is finished from both sides, the whole world will be in telegraph connection, with but forty miles of submarine cable across Behring's Strait.

Pending the completion of the extension to the Amoor, it is proposed to establish at this port a line of mail steamers to China and Japan, bringing the China mails and news to this city in twenty days. From hence the news to be telegraphed to New-York or Cape Race, so as to reach Europe in advance of the dispatches sent *vid* the Red Sea route.

ST. JOSEPH, Friday, Oct. 25.

The Pacific Telegraph was completed to San Francisco yesterday, and was in fine working order last evening. The first through message transmitted over the line is from STEPHEN J. FIELD, Chief Justice of California, in the absence of the Governor, to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States. In consequence of the line being closed east of here before we received notice of the line working last night, we were obliged to hold the message, with others, over night. The enterprise is a complete success.

Press dispatches and private business forwarded from here up to 12 o'clock last night, were laid before the public in California this morning.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Oct. 25.

The following message, from H. W. CARPENTER, President of the California State Telegraph Company, was received here to-day:

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 25.

To J. H. Wade, President of the Pacific Telegraph Co.:

We greet you across the Continent. You beat us by a day or two, but we forgive you, and for it receive our congratulations.

H. W. CARPENTER.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Affairs at Fort Schuyler—Review of the Brigade by Acting Brig.-Gen. Meagher.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SCHUYLER, Friday, Oct 25, 1861.

To-day we have had a grand review—and, today, for the first time, we have been formally reduced to the stricter discipline of martial law—or, rather, to the sterner necessities of a military life. We have had a visit from the Acting Brigadier, Col. MEAGHER. He was received by our men with fervid acclamations, and returned their applause gallantly. The officers were, at his suggestion, assembled in one of the most spacious rooms in the fort, and accommodated with a couple of camp stools. These men, numbering nearly 100, answered to their names as they were called off the rolls of the five regiments in succession—made their suggestions, and, with the utmost warmth, received his remarks of congratulation, of encouragement, and of advice. The men, numbering some 1,400, or thereabouts, were mustered in the square within the fortress walls, and addressed by the General in a neat and effective speech. He assured them that the drafts through the casements, to which at night they were subjected, would be stopped by wooden partitions; that every possible means should be taken to provide for the general comfort; and that no effort would be spared to make the Brigade the best fed, and the best clothed, and, so far as its higher wants—that is, the opportunities of attending to religious duty—were concerned, one of the best-regulated and most amply provided in the Grand Army of the Union.

This was cheered to excess, with a "tiger" for Gen. MEAGHER.

Every man, whether officer or private, was prohibited by a general order (No. 10) from leaving the fort without a pass from the commandant, and this restriction was observed to the very letter.

Many a poor fellow, enlisted in the Brigade, and quietly enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* at home in the City, went up yesterday to Fort Schuyler to gratify an unhappy curiosity, and on attempting to return was met by the solemn admonition, "If you take another step I'll run the bagnet throo ye."

At all events, after many incidents that, if I were not a cool historian, might, in the relation, be deemed beneath the dignity of sober truth, the boys who were fortunate enough to obtain passes reached New-York in good order, good spirits, and when there, took the first and most favorable occasion to obtain what they had been unable to procure from the time they had left it—"good cheer."

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The gentlemen, mercantile and otherwise, who have exhibited so friendly an interest in the new Irish Brigade, met again last night at the Astor House and transacted considerable business. A number of Committees were appointed to take charge of the disbursements of clothes, money, &c., and additional contributions were made to the general fund.

Among the gentlemen present were Hon. C. P. Daly, Col. T. F. Meagher, Joseph L. Stuart, Esq., (Chairman,) John T. Doyle, Esq., (Secretary,) Messrs. A. Bell, D. Devlin, J. Donnelly, Malcolm Campbell, R. O'Connor, J. B. Fogarty, Dr. McDonald, John O'Rourke, Capt. Hawksworth, and others. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and the determination was expressed to sustain the Brigade at every cost.

A Fremont Anti-Government Demonstration.

From the Oswego Commercial Times.

We learn that *several prominent gentlemen in different parts of the State have lately been in correspondence*, with a view to the holding of a Mass Convention of the people of this State at either Syracuse or Utica, for the purpose of sustaining Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT and the principles set forth in his proclamation. We also learn that Senator COLVIN, of Albany, a life-long Democrat, but a patriot whose devotion to his country is above all party ties, has consented to be present as one of the speakers. Other prominent gentlemen will take part in the Convention.

We have been requested to submit the matter to the consideration of the Press of the State, and we most gladly do so. *The interference of Secretary Cameron in the affairs of the Western Department*—his repudiation of necessary contracts for the army—his refusal to pay the officers of FREMONT'S appointment—his order to suspend the fortifications at St. Louis—and a general system of throwing obstacles in the way of Gen. FREMONT, which seems to be the settled policy of the War Departmen—have thrown the affairs of Missouri into confusion, weakened the public credit, threatened to stop enlistments and endangered the success of the National cause. Under these circumstances, it is proper that the people should speak in a voice not to be misunderstood. *They will stand by our military commanders*; the jealousies of the BLAIRS or the CAMERONS must not be permitted to jeopardize the great cause in which we are engaged. Plain people believe that we are fighting with straws, until we adopt the policy of Gen. FREMONT in utterly confiscating the property, slave or otherwise, of every rebel who dares to raise his red hands against our country and her flag. *It is time something should be done!* We have thrown tufts of grass long enough; let us now try what virtue there is in stones.

What say our brethren of the loyal Press. Shall this Convention be held?

THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

Documents and Authorities in the Case---Progress of the Trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

THIRD DAY.

The proceedings in this case were continued yesterday. As on the previous days, a large number of listeners were present, and evinced a lively interest throughout the trial.

Mr. BRADY, for the prisoners, stated that two of his clients—Richard Palmer and Alexander Cold—were indisposed, and asked that they might be relieved from remaining in Court during the entire day.

Judge NELSON suggested that the Marshal should provide a room to which the prisoners might retire. Mr. Brady assented to this arrangement.

Mr. Sullivan, for defence, took it for granted that before the close of Thursday's proceedings it was understood that the ordinances of the different States were considered as in evidence, without being read.

Mr. Evarts, for the prosecution, presumed that no document offered in evidence would bear a later date than that upon which the commission was issued.

Mr. Sullivan, for defence, read extracts from the "Correspondence between the South Carolina Commissioners and the President of the United States," in order to show the position taken by the Government in reference to the war. The document was dated Dec. 29, 1860, addressed to President Buchanan, and signed John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. It embraced Floyd's resignation as Secretary of War, and the acceptance of the same by the President. The correspondence between Major Anderson and Gov. Pickens, relating to he firing upon the national vessels, by permission of the latter, and the course to be pursued, indicated by the former, in case the act was repeated, was also cited. The Inaugural Address of President Lincoln, showing what degree of power would be exercised and under what circumstances, was also quoted, likewise the President's speech to the Virginia Commissioners. The Proclamation of Jeff. Davis, dated April 17, relating to letters-of-marque, and an act "recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederates States," indicating the process of taking prizes, and the condemnation of the property, was also referred to by the counsel for defence.

Mr. Sullivan here introduced documents—including the letter-of-marque given to Capt. Baker—all of which were found on board the *Savannah*, and stated that their history consisted of having been captured by a United States officer from on board the *Savannah*, and given over to the District-Attorney, in whose possession they were when handed to the counsel for defence. The condemnation of the *Savannah* as a prize was founded principally upon these documents. [The letter-of-marque was here read and offered in evidence.] The counsel proceeded to read extracts from "Jeff. Davis' Instructions to Privateers," relating to the tenor of the commission and the Act of the Southern Congress concerning the same, and relating to prizes, and prize goods, a copy of which document was to be "constantly kept in view of the privateer." The treatment to be observed towards prisoners was also specified in the document. The "Message of President Lincoln," dated July 4, 1861, and read at the extra session of Congress, and the "Message of President Buchanan," dated Dec. 3, 1860, and read at the regular opening of Congress, relating to the laws governing Slavery in the Territories and elsewhere, were quoted by the counsel. The Queen of England's proclamation was also referred to.

Mr. Evarts submitted that the document was not admissible, but subsequently assented to its admission provisionally.

Mr. Brady, for defence, stated that the proclamation related to the conduct of Brstish subjects engaged in the war on either side, and was without much importance.

Mr. Sullivan next quoted from the Emperor Naleon's Proclamation, dated June 11, 1861. The instrument directs the Emperor's subjects to "observe a perfect neutrality between the contending parties," and declares that no vessel-of-war or privateer of either of the contending parties would be allowed to enter or stay as prizes in the French ports longer than twenty-four hours, except in cases of absolute delay.

The articles of capituiation, at the surrender of the fort at Hatteras Inlet, entered into between Flag-officer Stringham and Gen. Butler on the part of the United States, and Samuel Barron and others on the part of the Confederate States, were next introduced.

Mr. Evarts understood those articles to be aconvention between the two military authorities.

Mr. Brady read an article from a Charleston paper, giving a notice of the sale of the *Joseph*, she having been captured on the high seas by the armed schooner *Savannah*, in command of Thomas H. Baker. Mr. Brady also read an advertisement from the same paper to show that the Southern Confederacy had a judicial system under their own Government.

Lieut. Tompkins, of the *Harriet Lane*, was the only witness examined yesterday. He deposed that when he was at Hampton Roads he saw vessels come down from Norfolk with the flag of truce and the Confederate flag flying; had seen the United States flag and the flag of truce flying from our vessels; he knew nothing about an exchange of prisoners.

The District-Attorney said he had no rebutting evidence to produce.

Mr. LORD, for the defence, suggested that, if the opposing counsel would give their authorities, they (the defence) would be able to lay their views before the Court separately, and divide the labor of summing up.

Mr. EVARTS said he would have no objection if he had been prepared for the same. He relied mainly on the acts of Congress of 1790 and 1820. For the authority on the question of the ingredients of the crime of piracy he would not refer to any author not familiar to the Court.

Judge NELSON said the counsel for the prosecution should give all the authorities they intended to rely upon, so that no question would a rise hereafter.

Mr. Evarts signified his assent, and referred to East's Pleas to the Crown, page 70, in regard to the definition of treason and piracy, as qualified by the influence brought by force, or the state of the population by which the alleged prisoner is summoned. On the question of fear or intimidation, he referred to 1st Hawkins' Pleas to the Crown, where it was laid down that it was not necessary to relate the actual intimidation in the indictment, or to prove it on the trial. On the question of double or doubtful allegiance, he would refer to, first, Hale's Pleas to the Crown, page 68; The United States *vs.* Tully, Garrison's Reports, vol. 1, page 253; The United States *vs.* Haywood, Garrison's Reports, vol, 2, page 750, which related to the town of Castine, Me., which was considered a foreign port while in the territory of the United States, while occupied by British forces; Kent's Commentaries, vol. 1, page 280; United States *vs.* Palmer—Wheaton third, page 634. On the question referring to the manner in which our Courts dealt with international or difficult questions respecting the recognition of nationalities, he alluded to Kent's Commentaries, 1st, 27, and the charge of Judge Sprague to the Grand Jury in the United States District Court of Massachusetts. The felonousy of civil war as a consequence does not destroy either the duty of allegiance or the power of punishing according to all municipal statutes. No infractions that rebels may be guilty of, either of the principal crime of treason or in respect of any other violation of the municipal statutes, which particular acts may be brought into jurisdiction, is passed by.

On the question of jurisdiction Mr. EVARTS asked the attention of the Court to the authority of the United States *vs.* Hicks, and to the views of Judge Sprague in the case of the *Mary Ann Flora*. He would endeavor to show that the arrests of pirates at sea—there being no municipal statute which gives any authority, as it were—is authorized under the general principle of the law of nations, which gives a public or private vessel the right to arrest a pirate by force. In other words, a public or private vessel had a right to arrest a vessel at sea and bring it into port; and we have now in force no particular statute for our vessels of war natively to pursue and take pirates. In support of his theory, Mr. Evarts referred to Archibald's Reports, Waterman's sedition, 2d, pages 307, 510, 526. In discussing the political questions, he should have occasion to refer to the Constitution of the United States and the Articles of Confederation, together with the ratification of the Constitution by the several States. He should also refer to the resolutions passed by the States of Virginia and Kentucky, and the answers of other States, found in Elliot's Debates, running from page 528 to page 545. He might possibly refer to Mr. Pickens' speech in the same volume, page 231, and may have occasion to refer to Grotius in connection with discussions on the general state of war.

Mr. LORD, for the defence, said that the distribution of counsel was, that he should present briefly the position of the law somewhat irrespective of the wide political range which the counsel for the prosecution seemed to think involved. He should not pursue even the field which Mr. Larocque had opened, but leave that for Mr. Larocque himself to till. His friend, Mr. Brady, assisted by Mr. Duke, would address the jury upon questions of fact which may be involved. He begged leave to be set all right upon the idea that there is something different in a public armed ship and a private vessel in the law of the country, and referred to United States and foreign authorities to sustain his opinion that a difference existed. He also read the letter of Secretary Marcy to Count de Sartiges in 1856, in which the position of this people and this country on that subject was fully set out. According to the ground taken by Mr. Marcy in that discussion, privateers must be regarded in the same light as public armed vessels manned by volunteers. He then approached the question of jurisdiction. That the prisoners were apprehended by the Commissioner of New-York was not in dispute; the question was, where were they first brought, not in this case where they were first apprehended. The evidence of Commodore Stringham showed that he intended to take the prisoners to his station, and then send them to a Northern port for trial. If it was possible to land the prisoners in the State of Virginia, that was the district in which they should have been tried. If the prisoner was running at large over the world, he could not complain if he was tried in the place where he was first arrested. It appears in evidence that these men were first brought to Hampton Roads, why were they not taken to Fort Monroe instead of on board the *Harriet Lane*? There were loyal citizens and Federal Courts in Western Virginia. He took the ground that the prisoners had been first brought into Virginia, where the ship stopped, and not where she passed in the ordinary transit of her voyage; and if the prisoners could have been brought there, and detained for trial, the Circuit Court of this district has no jurisdiction over them, and they should be released. The indictment is founded on two distinct statutes. The first five counts of the indictment charged the prisoners with robbery on the high seas. The second five counts were the charge of piracy, on the ground of hostility towards the United States, on the part of the citizens of the United States. The first five he would designate as piracy by the laws of nations, and the second he would call statutory piracy. Eight of the prisoners were not citizens of the United States, so they could not be convicted of statutory piracy. Unless they are adjudged as pirates by the eighth section of the statute, they must be acquitted. The four other prisoners are charged with practical robbery. The counsel urged that the crime of treason had not been proved by the counsel for prosecution. The requisites of a treasonable prosecution had not been in any degree complied with. A piratical act must be against the laws of all nations. If an officer of a Government vessel, having a full commission, boarded a vessel at sea, and took jewels and secreted them, instead of bringing them in for adjudication, it would be piracy. It shocked the moral sense of humanity to say that these men are robbers and enemies of the human race, and threaten them with hanging at the yard-arm as pirates because they mistook the law. Mr. Lord contended that when the *Savannah* was fitted out and sailed, the Government of South Carolina and of the Confederate States were exercising their full functions, and the prisoners owed their allegiance to those Governments. Whether they gave this allegiance voluntarily or not did not appear. It was against the moral sense of the community that all the men in arms against the United States Government might be tried as pirates and robbers. According to that theory, for every man killed in the war a trial for murder might be instituted; for every horse shot an action for trover; for every trespass that might occur an action for trespass could be sustained. Yet justice should be equal. An act committed by a few parties should be looked upon the same as if committed by ten millions. What was a rebellion on a small scale turned out to be a civil war when it reached a more wide scope and spread to different States. If we had a civil war on our hands, the captures were not robberies or thefts. He had the opinion of Judge DUNLOP, that a blockade could not be instituted except in case of civil war, and a blockade he did exist, therefore this was a civil war. It came from all over the country that this was a civil war. The learned counsel contended, at length, that this was a civil war, and not merely a rebellion, and therefore the capture of the *Joseph* was merely an act of war. It is true the *Joseph* was captured, but nothing was taken from her. She was taken to Georgetown, S. C., and sold by judicial process, by probably as good men as they who had confiscated Southern vessels in the courts here. Piracy and robbery always courted concealment. This was entirely in contradistinction to the circumstances of this case. The great nations of Europe were looking at this controversy. A man was before the jury whom the United States authorities said was an enemy to all mankind; when, if the prisoner were taken to the courts of Great Britain, France, Spain, or any other European nation, they would acquit the man of the charge of piracy. Could that man be called an enemy of mankind, as a pirate certainly was? In regard to the ninth section of the act of 1790, which defined piracy, he would refer to the 11th and 12th of William III., where the section originated at the time that James II. had abdicated the throne, but still presided at the Court of St. Germain's, and still issued letters of marque to privateers to prey on British commerce. This ninth section was evidently predicated on the act of 11th and 12th of William, and had reference only to a province without a country or Court. In regard to the prisoners, who were not citizens, they could not be convicted under the eighth section, because they acted under a commission from a Government—to them, a *de facto* Government. The ninth section of course could not reach them, as that applied only to American citizens. In regard to the indictment, he contended that it was not supported by facts. The indictment stated that the prisoners acted under the pretence of authority of one Jeff. Davis, while the Jeff. Davis referred to was merely the ministerial officer of ten States, and the commission was granted by authority of ten States confederated together as a Government. The act had never been intended to apply to persons acting under authority for a domestic power or authority. The circumstances of the case under which the act was framed were entirely different to the circumstances of this case. The act was intended to apply to a prince without dominions, and could not apply to Jeff. Davis, who rightfully or wrongfully dominated over a large portion of this country, and over ten millions of people with civilized institutions. That Government was a *de facto* Government, with a *de facto* officer ruling over it. It would be foolish to say that any person who should take a commission under this Government was a pirate and robber. Under the circumstances he contended that no conviction could ensue under the ninth section of the act of 1790. This war is a war to reclaim that country by executions of pirates, charged by acts of hostility, which disregard its citizens as human beings. By treating these prisoners as pirates, do we not violate all principles of popular law, of humanity, and common sense and common feeling?

Mr. Lord then submitted his points to the Court.

Mr. Larocque submitted some further points in addition to those given the day previous, and cited authorities bearing upon the questions involved.

The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

SMITH CONVICTED OF PIRACY.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 25.

The trial of WILLIAM SMITH, for piracy, was concluded to-day. The case was given to the jury this morning, under the charges of Judges GRIER and CADWALLADER. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, rendered a verdict of "Guilty."

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts. Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO., Corner Fulton and William sts.

The only Sewing-Machines that are of any practical utility, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are those which make the Grover & Baker stitch and the lock stitch. Various styles of both kinds can be seen at the establishment of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway.

Bridgewater Paint, Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane. W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

A Shape that Satisfies the Eye, Tasteful mountings, superb finish, and the old moderate price, are the characteristics of the piquant and dashing Fall and Winter Dress Hat for gentlemen, just brought out by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

MAGOUN—WHITE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., STEPHEN L. MAGOUN, of Hudson, to LUCIE H. WHITE, of New-York.

WEBB—MERKLEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Bishop Janes, JOHN G. WEBB, of Steuben County, to MARY MAGDALENA, daughter of Geo. F. Merklee, Esq., of this City.

PATON—ALLEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Dr. Spring, THOMAS C. M. PATON to ELIZABETH L., daughter of Moses Allen, Esq., all of this City.

WARRIN—MARSTON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbet, Mr. GEORGE WARRIN to ANNIE A. MARSTON, youngest daughter of Samuel Marston, Esq., all of Jersey City.

CROMWELL—BARTON.—In Troy, on Thursday, Oct. 24, at the First Unitarian Church, by Rev. E. Buckingham, JAMES CROMWELL, of Cornwall, Orange County, to ANNA W. BARTON, daughter of R. C. Barton, of the former place.

BOWEN—HEWITT.—At Sachem's Wood, New-Haven, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Hewitt, assisted by Rev. Dr. Clanahan, of New-Haven, WILLIAM S. BOWEN, M. D., of the City of New-York, and SARAH E. HEWITT, of Bridgeport, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

HOBBS—MALLORY.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Mr. Anderson, FRANCIS B. HOBBS, of New-York, and HARRIET R., daughter of James Mallory, Esq., of Norwalk.

DIED.

EDMONDS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, JANE H., daughter of James Edmonds, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 8 Watts-st.

FULLER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 24, ROBERT S. FULLER, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 133 West 34th-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

AUSTIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 25, FREDERICK JAMES AUSTIN, aged 58 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in 91st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DUPIGNAC.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 24, of apoplexy, Mrs. PHŒBE DUPIGNAC, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her son-in-law's, E. Harrison Reed, No. 415 10th-av., near 36th st., on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MOORE.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 25, JOHN MOORE, in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 176 Christopher-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

VINCENT.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 25, suddenly, Col. EDWARD VINCENT, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

JANES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 25, of scarlet fever, HENRIETTA ECKFORD, only daughter of Abigail H. and Jonathan Janes, aged 3 months and 23 days.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 27 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, between Bedford and Lee avs.

BERTE.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Oct. 24, of scarlet fever, FREDERICK C. BERTE, aged 5 years and 6 months. On Friday, Oct. 25, AMBROSE E. BERTE, aged 2 years and 11 months, sons of F. C. and Julie Berte.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 39 129th-st., Harlem.

NOSTRAND.—In Flushing, on Thursday, Oct. 24, ANN, wife of Garret Nostrand, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Flushing, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CARPENTER.—In Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 24, suddenly, JOSEPH T. CARPENTER, aged 61 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M., from the Friends' Meeting-house, at Chappaqua.

DARLEY.—In Fishkill, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, PERRE ANN, widow of the late John F. Darley, and eldest daughter of John Boyce, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Hudson River cars leave this City at 11 A. M., and return at 5 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the dépôt.

PERRY.—In Easton, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 24, Mrs. CLARISSA TREADWELL, wife of Orrando Perry, Esq.

ROBINSON.—In Barre, Mass., on Saturday, Oct. 19, WILLIAM BANISTER, son of S. B. and Carrie Lee Robinson, aged 4 months and 15 days.

SUMNER.—At Jamaica Plain, near Boston, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 24, at his residence, Gen. W. H. SUMNER.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 559.—OCT. 25, 1861.
53, 21, 29, 38, 64, 78, 56, 13, 43, 11, 12, 67, 1, 39.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 560.—OCT. 25, 1861.
75, 42, 47, 18, 38, 60, 64, 63, 44, 16, 33, 65, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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ILLUMINATING OIL.

THE ORIGINAL AND STANDARD OIL.

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NOT EXPLOSIVE.

At prices greatly reduced, and to command the market.

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KEROSENE is now offered at a price so very low that dealers and consumers will not hesitate to give it the preference over the many explosive and adulterated oils lately introduced in the market.

THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY are the exclusive proprietors of the trade-mark "KEROSENE," the right to which has been sustained by the Courts, and injunction granted. Its infringement will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted.

COZZENS & CO., Dépôt, No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

We desire to reduce our present stock to the lowest possible limit before the 1st of January, to prepare for an entire new assortment next Spring, and in order to effect this we shall offer special inducements to our customers from now until that date. We ask buyers to examine the quality and revised prices of our CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND OTHER HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, AND ESPECIALLY OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

We promise satisfaction in all cases.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, ONE AND TWO DOLLARS EACH, At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S UNION COUNTY TICKET, And the People's State nominations made at Syracuse, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1861.

The people of the County of New-York, without distinction of party, are invited to assemble IN MASS MEETING, At the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nominations made by the People's Union Convention of the following candidates:

JUDICIARY.
Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke.
*Super

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travel; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 251 6th-av. corner of 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork, sewing, and take care of children; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 194 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as above; three year's City reference can be given. Apply at No. 30 2d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class plain cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, including all kinds of pastry, jellies, creams, &c.; either in City or country; no objections to assist in washing. Inquire at Dodd's Citizen Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, BY A highly respectable young woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing; unexceptionable City reference can be given. Call at No. 15 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes a situation as cook; understands her business in every department, and can give the highest testimonials to that effect; wages $10 a month. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is a good bread, cake and pastry baker; will also assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 67 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 70 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, at her last place, No. 79 East 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, TO cook, wash and iron; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good cook; can make bread, pastry, jellies, cakes, &c.; is a very good washer and ironer; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at or send to No. 829 Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging; not afraid of work. No objection to the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 171 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR HOUSE-WORKER.—An English woman wishes a situation as above; is a good cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to go to the country; has the best of reference from last place, (8 months.) Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by an American girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do the entire work of a plain family; is capable, willing and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 120 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent girl, with good City reference, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron. Apply for her, or any other good servant, at the free (to employers) office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER—WHO can cut and fit children's dresses; has a thorough knowledge of all kinds of family sewing; wishes to make a few engagements by the day or week; would take the work home if required. Address No. 104 East 25th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION Wanted by a very neat and respectable girl to do general housework; has but recently arrived from the old country, but is capable and willing, with the supervision of her employer for a few days, to do the housework, washing, ironing and plain cooking of a private family; wages expected, $4 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young tidy girl, who has excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well; does up linens in style; is not afraid of work. Wages, $6 a month; City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant young woman, with undoubted reference of two years, desires a situation for general housework; is a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer; will be found fully competent, and not afraid to work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 215 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 King-st. Good City reference.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RESpectable middle-aged woman, Protestant, whose husband has gone to Europe, would like a situation either in City or country; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker, and can give satisfactory references as to capability and honesty. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do housework in City or country; is a very excellent cook and good washer, and can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner; has excellent reference. Call at 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a young woman from Sweden; speaks the English language; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; or will do chamberwork and waiting; has lived 14 months in her last place; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress; she can do up fineries in the best style; also French fluting; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork if required. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 7th-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as first-class laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; can do French fluting and ladies' muslins in the best style; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUATION AS laundress by a respectable young woman; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references; lived five years in her last place. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, and to do the chamberwork of a small family going to Washington. None need apply but one that can give the best City references. Call at No. 11 University-place, from 12 to 2.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, &c., by a very respectable Welsh Protestant young woman; can give the best reference as to character, capacity, &c. Call at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant girl aged 16, a situation to take care of children, or do light chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 272 1st-av., first floor, corner of 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by an Englishwoman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 65 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the very best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 105 West 28th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and chamberwork, if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 350 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses neatly, and boys' clothing; can do chamberwork or take care of children; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family, by a respectable Protestant young woman; can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has lived in the best of families; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN (SCOTCH) with 12 years' reference, would like to go to California with a family, or would wait on a lady. Can be seen at, or address, No. 102 7th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a young woman with best of references; lived seven years in her last place. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 140 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, of business habits, a clerkship in a shop or manufactory; is accustomed to drawing, and somewhat acquainted with machinery and pattern making. Address H. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant single man; has been a coachman in New-York for fourteen years; can be highly recommended as a first-class servant, in all branches, by the most respectable gentlemen in this City; has waited on table when required. Apply at No. 305 4th-av

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable, sober, honest, industrious man; is kind, smart and active with horses; is a careful, steady driver; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 169 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS coachman, by a man who has a recommendation of two years from his last place; he thoroughly understands horses; has no objection to the country. Address F. J., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT DISposing of his horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, an Englishman, reliable in every respect. Address E. M. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man wishes a situation as coachman. He can give the best City reference. Call at 50 4th-av., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation is wanted by a young man of good habits in a gentleman's family, he understands the care of horses, harness and carriages thoroughly; is an excellent and careful driver; is sober, honest and industrious, willing and obliging; has three years' reference from his last place. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, an elegant penman, wishes a situation where the services of such a person may be desirable; also, understands book-keeping; can furnish good recommendations. Address C. P. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man of steady habits and pleasing address, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; a steady place more an object than high wages; would go to any part of the country; has the very best of City reference, to whom he can refer, having lived in some of the best families in the City. Address WAITER, or call at No. 820 Broadway, Real Estate Office, or No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a steady, sober man, who has got good City references, and who understands his business, or would care an invalid gentleman; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands left, or a note addressed to J. P., at Mr. Bisley's drug store, corner of 4th-st. and 4th-av., No. 9, will meet with due attention for three days

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, active man, without any incumbrance; has no objections to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 903 Broadway, or No. 718 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT.—A gentleman fully acquainted with the routine of office duty, desires an engagement, either temporary or permanent. Has had experience in intricate partnership accounts. Address G. H. T., Box No. 21 Post-office.

AGENCY WANTED.—THE AGENCY OF SOME property wanted, by the subscriber; best of references given as to capability and honesty; also, good domestics procured. HENRY MAXWELL, No. 342 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A GROcery store; a clerk for a saw mill; one stewardess for a steamboat. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A DRY NURSE.—WANTED, A DRY NURSE, one who is perfectly capable of caring for a baby from its birth, a German or Protestant Irish; none need apply but those who can bring undoubted reference. Apply, in the morning, at No. 31 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a family washing, or that of a few single gentlemen; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,

NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,

VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,

BAY STATE SHAWLS,

IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BEAVERS,

6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.

TRICOTS,

3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.

UNION CLOTHS,

Black and Mixed.

SEAL SKINS,

6-4 Black and Brown.

FANCY CASSIMERES.

Fine and Medium Qualities.

MIXED DOESKINS,

6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.

COTTON GOODS,

6-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.

10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.

Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.

Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.

27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.

With a complete assortment of the well-known VICTORY MILLS

SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

We offer at retail our immense stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS, at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NOVEL ATTRACTION AT CANTRELL'S.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WAR PRICES!!

OUR LIST OF PRICES.

LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS, the Winter favorite, is sold at the low price of two dollars and fifty cents—a dollar less than the usual charge.

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS, at one dollar and seventy-five cents—an excellent and most serviceable article.

LADIES' GAITERS, the cheapest article ever offered, is furnished at the remarkably low price of one dollar and a half.

BOYS', MISSES and CHILDREN'S SHOES, proportionately low.

Excellence, durability and cheapness are the characteristics of our fabrics. Visit CANTRELL'S No. 813 Broadway, Between 11th and 12th sts.

CLOAK AND SHAWL STORE,

THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

Square and Long Broché Shawls, 25 per cent. below the cost of importation; Stella and Saxony Plaid Shawls, daily received from auction. New Styles of Cloth and Beaver Cloaks, the best for the price in the market. At 108 and 110 Sixth-av. C. G. HOOK.

RICH PARIS FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,

Just landed, must be sold, Almost given away.

AT NO. 629 BROADWAY.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. Practical Furrier.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM THE PREMISES OF ISAAC C. Weeks, on Wednesday, from 7 P. M. to 2 A. M. Thursday morning, FOUR STEERS, marked with tar on the right side. One hundred dollars will be paid on conviction of the offender or offenders. Stall No. 2 Atlantic Market, Brooklyn.

LOST—IN WALL-STREET, YESTERDAY MORNing, 25th inst., a $5,000 7 3-10 Treasury Note, No. 519; payment has been stopped; a suitable reward will be paid on delivery of the note to CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE,

STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York.

GROCERS AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents,

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

CORNWALL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Offers unusual advantages in situation, ease of access, and freedom from injurious influences. A limited number of pupils will be received into the family of the Principal, and carefully instructed in English, Classical, or Mathematical studies. The greatest care is taken to exclude those of improper moral character. MILITARY DRILL, AND DISCIPLINE, STRICT BUT KIND, will be a feature of the school. For circulars or other inormation, address

ALFRED COX ROE, Principal, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORWALK, CONN.

C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence first Wednesday of November next.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY,

AT FISHKILL LANDING, ON THE HUDSON,

OPENS Nov. 4.

A few boys will be received into the family of the Principals, where they can enjoy the comforts of a pleasant home, with thorough discipline and instruction. Circulars may be had at Ivison, Phinney & Co.'s, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., at John Boyce & Sons, No. 63 Pearl-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English literature. A course of lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st.; or address the principal. R. BOLTON.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 690 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 486 Broadway; and at the School.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $180 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSLON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies' or gentlemen's riding.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the Sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 203 Post-office, New-York.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

YOUNG MEN DESIRING COMMISSIONS in the United States Army, are rapidly qualified under an experienced officer, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Send for catalogue. Address Capt. THOS. H. STEVENS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

INSTRUCTION.—LESSONS OF FRENCH LANGUAGE given at the home of the pupil, by an experienced and well educated Frenchman, at 50 cents an hour; or for two. Reduced price for collective lessons. Address J. GERARD, Station E, Post-office, City.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 23d-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 25th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

DRAWING AND PAINTING TAUGHT IN all their branches by Madame BASSIE, portrait painter. Choice paintings to rent for patrons. No. 2 West 25th-st., near 5th-av.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's. ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861. GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A STATED meeting of the Teachers' Association will be held on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., at 7½ o'clock P. M. All friends of education are invited to attend. S. H. PERKINS, President.

GEO. F. WICKES, Secretary.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City. The best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

A TEACHER IN A CLASSICAL SCHOOL in New-York, desires to give private tuition, an hour in the afternoon each day. Address A. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND HIS LADY, having much experience in teaching, wish to find a comfortable room and board, in a private family, where instruction in French and music would be considered as equivalent, or accepted for a part, in compensation. References exchanged. Address N. B., Union square Post-office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A school in the City, a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and who is well qualified to give lessons in Mathematics and Calisthenic exercises. Address M. D., Union-square Post-office, New-York.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, formerly Bible-house.—Wanted, a teacher of vocal and instrumental music for a school in New-Brunswick. A single gentleman preferred. Call at 1 o'clock P. M., or address Rev. G. G. SAXE.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT teacher in French and the Classics has two evenings in the week disengaged. Address X., Station D., for four days.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT, A WIDOWER, 38 YEARS of age, of most respectable position and connections, possessed of property not at the risk of his business, and who can establish for himself the highest character for moral worth and correctness of habits, and who is of a most affectionate and loving disposition, is desirous of making the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady of not over 30 years of age, with a view of making her his wife. She must be of respectable family and position, educated, amiable and affectionate, and of prepossessing appearance and ladylike manners, a good housekeeper, economical, fond of home and home comforts, and possessed of some property of her own, and which shall remain under her own control. This advertisement is sincere, and all communications will be honorably treated. Address RICHARD MUNN, Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED THIRTY-FIVE, wishes to marry a lady possessing social position, wealth and loveable qualities. Correspondence with RASSELAS, Station A, will demonstrate his sincerity, high social position and real worthiness.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, of high attainments, graduate of Europe and America, wishes to make the acquaintance of a young lady of wealth and amiable character, with a view to matrimony. Address M. D., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

The proprietors of the above named well-known establishment, have completed their arrangements to receive Winter boarders, together with ample accommodations for transient customers.

ST. JULIEN AND McKEOGH, Per J. BRENNAN.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

MANSION HOUSE, HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN, Now offers a few very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen for the Winter.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, to let, with board, in a private family; house has all the modern improvements; also, back parlor; location desirable, convenient to cars and stages. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT NEWLY FURnished second-story front parlor and large room and bedroom in third story, front, in the first-class brownstone front No. 53 East 28th-st., for family or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES DEsiring to make arrangements for the Winter will find pleasant rooms and first-class board at Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st., near the Academy of Music. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, in suites or separately, to let with board, on reasonable terms, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, No. 24 East 21st-st., can accommodate one or two families with board. All the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FRONT Rooms on second story, also on third story, to let, with board. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate one or two gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board at No. 16 West 19th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARD.—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A family, also rooms for single gentlemen, No. 33 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family; house has all the modern improvements, including steam heat; have room, if necessary, for four persons, (two gentlemen with their wives, or four single gentlemen.) Hour for meals will be made to suit applying parties. No other boarders in the house. Apply at No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife occupying a pleasant home, and having no boarders, would like to take a gentleman as such, giving him a neat and pleasant room and a desirable home for the Winter. References exchanged. Address C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with board, in a genteel private family, by applying at No. 207 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms on second floor at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons wishing to spend the Winter in the country, can obtain excellent accommodations, at moderate prices, by applying to, or addressing W. ADAMS, Agent, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.; references exchanged. Excellent schools and churches of all denominations in the vicinity; also a female seminary.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE young gentlemen wish a furnished room together, and breakfast and tea. Any family having the above accommodations for the Winter, will address S. L. P., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, stating location and price of board per week. References given as to respectability, &c. Price must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, IN BROOKLYN, a suite of rooms, with board for a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. Must be in a private family, where no other boarders are taken. Terms must be moderate. Address G. M., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE PERSONS—Two furnished rooms communicating, including fire and gas, for which $55 a month will be paid. Location between 35th and 50th sts., east of Broadway. Address C. D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A LADY HAVING A LARGE HOUSE IN a genteel family, location between Broadway and University-place, has made arrangement with one family and would like to accommodate one more family with the second floor and one more room if required. Reference exchanged. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 1,786 Post-office.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODErate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN suites or separately, to let, without board, or with breakfaast and tea, if desired—house, first-class; bathrooms, &c.—between Clinton and Waverley-places. Inquire at No. 259 Greene-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO SINGLE Rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to gentlemen of respectability. References required. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

NO. 24 UNIVERSIT

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by draft, promptly executed by return mail.

Also, Certificates of Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HENRY KEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO., STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 53 Exchange-place,

Will buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and other Investment Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, Office of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT

may be made at 6 per cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

SEVEN PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES, PURCHASED BY LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON BUSINESS PAPER, Bought and sold at lowest rates, by F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (being part of) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 137 of the Laws of 1850, and as amended by Chapter 302 of the Laws of 1851, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water.

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be payable on the first day of November, 1870.

Proposals will state the amount of stock desired, which must be one hundred dollars thereof; and the rate per cent. proposals are accepted will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them, by receiving to the Comptroller the sum of Chamberlain's loan for such deposits, the parties entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the stock bearing interest from the time of payment.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and may be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all the principal points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in the selection of the most reliable medium.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and remit proceeds and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE, No. 32 Pine-st., Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 166 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors to serve the term of two years, which will then expire. Inspectors to preside at the next election. Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the 5th prox.

WM. H. F. Secretary.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECTORS to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors to be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Canal, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll open at 10 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until that time, inclusive.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF the Circuit Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which will be due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the coupons of the company, at the office of the subscribers in this place, on and after the 1st day of November next.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OCTOBER 22, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the subscribers, No. 54 Williams-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

ROBINS & SON.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. H. ARRIOTT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable Nov. 1, prox. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGage on first-class City property. Apply to W. M. WHITTEMORE, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. FARRIS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2½ P.M.	Saturday, Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, Oct. 20, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 19, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 12 M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 2, 7½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light.

To and from Eastontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The LONG BRANCH will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8½ A. M., returning at 3 P. M. same day.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 1 steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

PERHAM'S GRAND EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND FORTRESS MONROE.

FIVE DAYS MORE FOR STARTING, VIZ.: (This) Oct. 26, 28, 29, 30 and 31, and returning on or before Nov. 15. Leave New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey on the 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. through train, or on the 12 M. way train.

Fare from New-York to Baltimore and return to New-York, $7 50. From Albany and Troy to Baltimore and return, $9. From Providence $11 50, and from Boston $12 50, to which will be added the fare from Baltimore to Washington, $1 75 each way, and also the fare from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe and back, not to exceed $6.

Tickets for sale in New-York at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Astor House, and Lovejoy's Hotel, and at the office of the Stonington Line, foot of Cortlandt-st., and also at the office of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at the foot of Cortlandt-st.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

David R. Martin and Lucian D. Comans vs. The Mineral Point Railroad Company; Samuel D. Hastings, Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin; John M. Keep, George L. Schuyler, and Thomas Morarland. In Equity. In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made by the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1861, in the above-entitled cause, I shall sell at public auction, at the Post-office, in the city and County of Milwaukee, in said District, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of July, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following-described mortgaged property, to wit:

All their said road from the village of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to the village of Warren, in the State of Illinois, being thirty-two and two-third miles of road, constructed and to be constructed, together with all and singular the railways, land procured or occupied for right of way, together with bridges, fences, privileges and real estate owned by said Company for the purpose of said road, or which may hereafter be acquired or owned by them, and all the toHs, income, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all lands used for and occupied by depot or stations, with all buildings standing thereon, or which shall be procured therefor, together with all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger cars and freight cars, shops, tools, and machinery, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Company, and in any way belonging or appertaining to said RaHroad, now constructed and to be constructed, including all its property, real and personal, pertaining to said Railroad, and all its rights, credits and franchises thereto appertaining, and all and singular the corporate property, tolls, issues, profits, rights, credits and franchises—also, the locomotives, passenger cars and freight cars, as follows: Three locomotives, named the John C. Fremont, the Mineral Point and the Warren; also, three passenger cars and forty freight cars, used upon said Railroad, and particularly all the property acquired by the said party of the first part subsequent to Jan. 1, 1856.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee Wis., March 5, 1861. JEHU H. LEWIS, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1861. D. C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, July 5, 1861.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1861, at the same hour and place as above. DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

The above-entitled sale is hereby further adjourned to Monday, the 14th day of October, 1861, at the same hour and place as above.

DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 1, 1861.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1861, at the same hour and place as above.

DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 14, 1861.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

We beg to call the attention of buyers to the above sale. Catalogues ready early.

This sale will contain invoices of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Velvets, Trimmings, Cloths Cassimeres, Vestings, Hosiery, Knit Goods, Domestics, Linens, &c., in great variety.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-street, a large and elegant assortment of genteel household furniture of every description, removed for convenience of sale and to pay advances, consisting of very rich solid carved rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel plush and reps; also plain suites, in same; elegant and very highly finished chamber suites, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut; elegant black walnut library suites and dining-room suites; elegant rosewood amour-à-glace, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, secretaries and etageres; very rich carved buffets, in oak, black walnut and mahogany; lounges, in reps, leather and damask; carved pillar and plain extension tables; oak and black walnut dining, hall and office chairs; elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantle glasses; a large lot of gas brackets and ormolu and bronze chandeliers; together with an assortment of office and library desks and tables, in black walnut, oak and mahogany; a splendid subisson carpet.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a large stock of superb furniture of the best City make, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate pieces; rosewood parlor secretaries, etageres, Canterburies, music cabinets, centre and fancy tables, buffets, wardrobes, armoire-à-glace, bedsteads, bureaus, washstand < comodes; ex. dining-tables, hall stands, tables and cha < ; China vases and mantel ornaments, and a general assortment of first-class goods. The attendance of buyers is respectfully called to this sale, as it is absolute. Catalogues at sale.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at his salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., the balance of a retail druggist's stock, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of hair and clothes brushes, portmonnaies, stereoscopes and views, patent India-rubber syringes, medicine chests, traveling companions, bay rum, pearl card-cases, dressing-cases, combs in all varieties, &c., &c. Also, immediately after sale of above, a collection of paintings, of the Roman, French and American schools, embracing the works of Murillo, Snyders, Holbein, Albano, Joseph Vernet, G. Dow, J. C. Thorn, and others, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household and office furniture, consisting of mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mahogany tête-à-tête and other settees, centre and side tables, oak and black walnut hat-stands and hall chairs, hair mattresses, mahogany wardrobes, elegant carved mahogany marble-top buffet, cribs, oak and black-walnut office desks and chairs, &c.; also, several fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, china vases, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock, on the premises No. 150 Water-st., the entire stock of Messrs. GROSSINGER & WIGAND, by order of the Assignee, without reserve, consisting of German, French and Hungarian wines, with Villanye, Egri Bohan and Soprani, Szekszardi, Buda, Somlai, Budai, Pesti, Chateau la Rosa, St. Julien Haut Sauterne, Chambertin, Green Seal Burgundy, Lanbenheimer, Nierensteiner, &c. Also, a valuable lot of sweet and dry tokay, together with the office furniture and store fixtures.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut dressing bureaus, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson brocatel: rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, tables, card tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, rosewood bookcases, &c. Also, a lot of books on various subjects. Also, China crockery and glass ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

LACQUERED WARE—A large invoi'e, just arrived from Japan, consisting of inlaid trays, boxes, baskets, cribbage boards, cabinets, stands, tables, writing desks, inlaid work and cedar tables, wicker cabinets. Inlaid trays, fancy bowls and stands, glove and handkerchief boxes, embracing many other beautiful and valuable goods, all of which will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 15 hands 2 inches high, long tail; has trotted in four minutes; perfectly kind in single or double harness; can be driven by a lady or child; will stand without tying. Sold only for want of use.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Broadst., a choice assortment of fresh imported Dutch bulbs, from Haarlem, in Holland, comprising double and single hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, gladiolus, iris, crocus, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, washstands, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, stoves, cutlery &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY MORGAN and MATTHEW MORGAN, Jr., retiring from business. The remaining partners, MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN, will alone sign the firm's name in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN, HENRY MORGAN, M. MORGAN, JR., EDWARD MORGAN.

MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN will continue business as heretofore under the firm name of M. MORGAN & SON.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN, EDWARD MORGAN.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOtice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of COMBES, NIX & CAMPBELL, was, on the 1st day of August, dissolved by mutual consent. The partnership business will be settled up by John Combes and John Nix, No. 418 Washington Market, Vesey-st. side, who will continue the business at the above place, and at No. 389 West Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1861. JOHN COMBES, JOHN NIX, ELI CAMPBELL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—FIVE OR SIX HORSES CAN BE taken care of for the Winter in the best manner, on Long Island, a convenient distance from the City, at a reasonable rate. Apply to THORBURN'S, 15 John-st.

HORSE, HARNESS AND TOP BUGGY for sale cheap or would be exchanged for a piano; the horse is stylish and fast; reason for selling, no use for a horse. Inquire at No. 689 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-SEAT ROCKAWAY remarkably low for cash, at WM. FLANDRAW'S, No. 138 Elizabeth-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. POWER'S, (WITH DR. WARD,) NO. 12 Laight-st., guarantees a sound cure without sickening, reducing, or interrupting business avocations, and cures in half the usual time, on your own terms. Dear friend, consult your best friend, Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free, quick cures, low charges, and a medical book gratis. Dr. Power's French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Dr. Power's Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in four weeks.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50 Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 49 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. Room over the drug store; the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Place of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and the Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
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AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
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ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9, The United States Mail STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

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A. C. CROOKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

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STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

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First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
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TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Africa and the Teutonia.

Peru Protests against Spanish Intervention in America.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON AT BREST.

The French Movement to Break the Cotton Blockade.

MORE OF THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

Francis II., Ex-King of Naples, Proposed as Monarch of Mexico.

Important Decree Relative to the Importation of Breadstuffs into France.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., calling at Queenstown on the 13th, arrived here last evening.

A brief synopsis of her advices had been previously received from Cape Race.

The Hamburg steamship *Teutonia*, Capt. TAUBE, from Hamburg on the 5th inst., and Southampton on the 9th, arrived here yesterday morning, having experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage, and seen much ice.

The *New-York* arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 10th.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown at 10 A. M. on the 11th.

The *Europa* arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 13th.

The Government of Peru has protested against the annexation of St. Domingo by Spain, and accuses the Spanish Cabinet of creating and encouraging disorder in most of the States of South America.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

"Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTHILDE have made a wonderfully quick passage from America, in the *Prince Jerome*. They arrived at Brest, from Boston, on the evening of the 7th inst., having left the latter city on the evening of Sept. 30, and consequently having performed the voyage between the two Continents in seven days. It is curious that the arrival of their Imperial Highnesses in France should not have been announced in the *Moniteur* or by any telegram in the Paris journals. We only learn the news of the next heir but one to the throne having safely traversed the Atlantic by the ordinary files of the Brest newspapers."

Galignani adds the following particulars:

"Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDA arrived at Brest two evenings back, having made the run from Boston to that port in nine days, touching at St. Johns, N. F. Their Imperial Highnesses afterwards proceeded to the *Prince Jerome* to Havre, and are expected in Paris immediately. The voyage, which usually at this time of the year is rather boisterous, was favored by the most delightful weather, and even the Princess did not suffer from sea sickness. The *Prince Jerome* ran on an average 13 miles an hour, and has thus established the reputation she had before acquired of being a very fast vessel."

Viscount FORTH, only son of the late Earl of Perth, committed suicide at a hotel in Gloucester by taking laudanum. The immediate cause of the act was grief and excitement consequent on the death of his mistress.

The *Moniteur*, in its bulletin of the 13th, says the King of Holland arrived at Compeigne at 5:30 P. M. yesterday, and was received by the Emperor at the terminus. The Empress awaited their Majesties at the foot of the grand staircase.

The command of the forces in the Neapolitan Provinces had been offered to Gen. DELLA MARMORA.

It is asserted that Gen. CIALDINI will to-day publish a declaration of his reasons for resigning the Lieutenancy of Naples, which are said to be the cessation of brigandage, and the reëstablishment of public security in the Southern Provinces.

FRANCE AND THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE RECOGNITION OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

From the London Times.

It is stated that the Chambers of Commerce of Lyons, Rouen, Mulhouse and other manufacturing places in France, the trade of which with the United States has been prostrated by the civil war, have addressed memorials to the Imperial Government, *urging an immediate recognition of the Confederate States, and the raising of the blockade.*

From the London News.

Some of the accounts from trustworthy quarters in Paris express *a confident belief that the Emperor of the French contemplates recognizing the Confederate States of the South.* His object, it is affirmed, will be to release the cotton, the want of which is severely felt in the cotton manufacturing districts in France.

PROPRIETY OF ENGLAND UNITING IN THE MEASURE.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The want of Cotton, resulting from the present unhappy state of affairs in America, and the closing of the Southern ports, is beginning to be felt elsewhere as well as in England. The Chambers of Commerce of Lyons, Rouen, Mulhouse, and other places in France, have, it appears, addressed memorials to the French Government praying for the immediate recognition of the Confederate States and the raising of the blockade. So far, then, it would seem the course pursued by the Confederates with regard to their Cotton is producing the desired effect. The Cotton crop of the past season has been stored, as our readers are aware, where it was grown, and not a bale of it will be permitted to be brought down to the ports. By the recent accounts about one million's worth of this Cotton was placed to the credit of the Confederate Government; but this is not an arrangement which would interfere with the shipment of the article for Europe if the blockade was raised. We hear little of the state of things amongst the manufacturers of the Northern States, but we suspect the prospects of the mill-owners of Lowell are not much better than those of the mill-owners of Manchester and Rouen. Some months have now elapsed since the English and French Governments deliberately conceded belligerent rights to the Confederate States. Since then their attitude has been that of strict neutrality. The Southern States have fully justified this public recognition of their right to differ with the North, and even to appeal to the sword in support of what they regard as their privileges and liberties. The Confederates have been successful both by sea and land. They have beaten their opponents in the only general action fought since the civil war commenced, and their privateers have captured the Northern merchantmen in defiance of the whole fleet of Northern cruisers. The most sagacious politicians in Europe, and indeed in America, are beginning now to regard the reconstruction of the Union as all but hopeless, and to look forward to the establishment of two, if not more, Confederations on the North American Continent. It is under these circumstances that an appeal is made by the suffering manufacturers of France to their Government to recognize the Southern States as an independent Confederation, and to raise the blockade. We know not what view the French Government may take of the prayer of these memorialists, but we should imagine that France will take no step in this American business except in conjunction with England. The question, then, is—would Her Majesty's Government consider themselves justified in going to war with the Federal Government, (for that is the meaning of England's raising the blockade,) in order to liberate the cotton, and to avert the state of things with which we are threatened in the approaching Winter and Spring. The alternative of war, or distress and disturbance in the manufacturing districts, is not an agreeable one, but we fear it is one which is being rapidly forced upon the consideration of the Government. It might be, however, that the coöperation of France and England, even if carried the length of raising the blockade, would not result in hostilities. The small fleet at the disposal of the Federal Government would not be able for a single week to cope with the combined forces of England and France. The

doubtful weather, it would be entered upon by the Northern States. There might be danger to us on the line of Canada, but after all, the Canadians themselves would hardly submit to forcible annexation by the Federal forces. Meanwhile, the recognition of the Confederate States by France and England would carry with it an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the Southern Confederation conclusively. It seems likely, then, that if the raising of the blockade be seriously contemplated, it must be by a union of the French and English forces, and with the resolve of the two Governments to stand by each other in any intervention in the affairs of the American States.

AN ENGLISH MINISTERIAL DECLARATION.

From the London Star.

On the 8th inst., at the annual banquet given by the Mayor of Ripon, Earl de Grey and Ripon was present and addressed the company. After reviewing at some length various questions of foreign relations, he observed:

"The foreign policy of the Government, as far as regarded that principle of non-intervention, by which they had endeavored to guide their course in all the complications of foreign politics, had received the unanimous verdict of the country in its favor, and the same might be said of their efforts to strengthen the national defences of the country, whether by an increase of the regular army, or that arm of the national service which had been raised up in the volunteers. (Applause.) On the other side of the Atlantic the [illegible] of civil war had broken out between our kinsfolk; and Her Majesty's Government, with the consent of all parties and every man in this country, had perseveringly upheld the principles of neutrality, and desired in no way to interfere in that terrible contest, however they may lament it. *But if we stood aloof during the calamity, he trusted it would not be regarded as showing a lack of sympathy for our kinsfolk, but a strict pursuance of a policy which we considered the best for the welfare of this nation, and the preservation of a friendly feeling with the combatants.* But this principle might be put to a severe test. He regretted to say that we ourselves might yet have to suffer, and suffer severely, from the effects of the civil war in America. If it were continued, and continued in a manner present appearances seemed to indicate, it was too much to be dreaded, that the great branches of our national industry might be brought into a state of great stagnation, which might produce a deplorable amount of suffering, and the next Winter might be a period of great trial for the people of this country, and especially for the working classes, such as had not been seen for many years. *If this, unfortunately, should be the case, he trusted that nothing would induce the people of England to resort to any course which might seem likely to them, in the height of that suffering and misery, to cut short the evil, by forcing their way, by any illegitimate or unfair means, to the attainment of objects which might appear favorable to their own interests.*"

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION.

A private correspondence of the *Patrie* gives some details of the organization of the French naval force to be dispatched to the coast of Mexico. The ships of war ordered for this expedition are the steam-frigates *Guerrière*, (fitting at Brest,) *l'Astrée*, (from Lorient,) and *l'Ardente*, (from Brest,) a steam corvette (from Rochefort) and the cutter *Marceaux* (from Cherbourg.) Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE, who will command the squadron, will hoist his flag on board the *Guerrière*, which is being prepared for sea as quickly as possible.

The appointment of Admiral DE LAGRANIERE is announced by a decree in the *Moniteur*, which also confirms the other statements of the *Patrie*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 10th, says:

"The next thing in hand seems a conference about Mexican affairs, to which, besides the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Marine, Admiral JURIEN LAGRAVIERE, destined for the command of the squadron, and the Spanish Ambassador are to assist. This seems to indicate that the joint interference in Mexico has still some chance of succeeding. The Spanish Ambassador was always favorable to common action."

The commands of the several vessels comprising the squadron have been distributed as follows:

Screw-steamer *la Guerrière*, Capt. PIERRE GUSTAVE ROZE.

Screw-steamer *l'Ardente*, Capt. GEORGES B. G. GIZOLME.

Screw-steamer *l'Astrée*, Capt. ADOLPHE L. DUVAL.

Steam-corvette *Berthollet*, Capt. FAUQUE DE JONQUIERES.

Steam dispatch-boat *le Marceau*, Lieut. EMILE BRUAT.

From the London Times, Oct. 11.

The Spanish Government are actively preparing for sea the naval force that is to act on the cost of Mexico in conjunction with the English and French squadrons. The force will consist of four screw frigates, the two newly-built ships of war, (*Haldad* and *Concepcione*,) two large steamers, and six other vessels of lighter draft. The squadron will be commanded by Vice-Admiral RUBALCABA. The number of troops to be disembarked in Mexico is about 8,000, of whom 3,000 will be sent from Cuba. The Government has left to Gen. SERRANO the nomination of the commander of the Cuban contingent expedition expected to sail from a Spanish port towards the end of the present month.

From the Brussels Nord.

Whilst everything tends in Europe to draw closer Governments and States, the Spanish Government persists in maintaining itself in haughty isolation, and in continuing on its own account its preparations against Mexico. The Ministry, says our Madrid correspondent, wishes to produce an impression on public opinion, and to occupy it for a time, so as to be able without risk to evacuate Tetuan. The squadron destined to convey the troops of embarkation is to consist of fourteen vessels, six of them screw frigates, and is to sail towards the end of the month.

FRANCIS II., EX-KING OF NAPLES, PROPOSED FOR KING OF MEXICO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 11.

It seems now beyond doubt that O'DONNELL has been overruled, or has changed his mind, and that there will be a common action between France and Spain, and I suppose with England, in the affairs of Mexico. *A rumor which circulates to-day seems to indicate at the same time that the interference is not to be confined to a mere protection of nationals. The said rumor speaks of the idea put forward by the Emperor Napoleon of finishing the Italian question, by getting Francis II. made King of Mexico. Se non è vero è ben trovato*, one might say. The question is only whether the Mexicans would be very thankful for the gift, which would be almost worse than the evil from which they suffer at present. In the meantime orders have been given to arm the squadron destined for Mexico with rifled guns.

WISDOM OF THE ATTITUDE ASSUMED BY ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

The series of cruelties and insults inflicted from time to time upon our countrymen resident in different parts of Mexico is perhaps without example in the history of so-called civilized communities. Let it be borne in mind, however, that not for any or all of these has our Government been stung into a quarrel with the helpless and headless community whose chiefs have perpetrated such crimes. With exemplary patience we have persevered in remonstrance and reproof, eschewing the language of retaliation, and contenting ourselves with trying to obtain reasonable compensation for the injuries sustained, and tardy payment of debts which, in their original form of public contracts with private persons, we never intended to enforce. But when, with the deliberate consent of almost every Administration that has held successive sway in Mexico for the last ten years, these claims have been publicly established and made the subject of international stipulations, it is too late to debate whether or not they are to be enforced by National power and as a matter of National right. Magnanimity well becomes a great and mighty Empire in dealing with an impoverished and distracted State; but it will hardly be asserted by our most envious critics, that in the present case we have been wanting therein. On the other hand, the most forbearing and lenient will confess that there must be limits to the endurance of indignity, and that we cannot afford to allow the seal and flag of England to be not merely trifled with but trampled in the dust. If any other or better way could be pointed out for levying the long arrear of debts and compensations which the Mexican Government has pledged itself, and deliberately mortgaged certain portions of its revenue to pay, we should be probably content with it. We cannot, however, see what less we can do than to insist upon becoming mortgagee in possession until the admitted obligations shall have been paid. It is not the interest of England that Mexico should be still further weakened or embarrassed. While yet in its infancy as a State England led the way in acknowledging its independence. Volunteers from this country fought in the ranks of emancipation; and to aid the completion of its escape from Spanish bondage, £12,000,000 of English money was subscribed as a loan on no usurious terms. During the six-and-thirty years that have since elapsed Great Britain has acted the part of a disinterested and constant ally—with how little encouragement and how little gratitude we need not say. *One thing, however, the rulers of this country will not do—they will not be beguiled or betrayed into the foolish and unfriendly office of seeking to set up what in their opinion, and what, in point of fact, might be to all a useless nuisance, a stronger and a better Government than that which the people of the country seem to know how to establish.* Nothing could come of such an attempt but eventual failure. It is the business of a nation, as it is of a man, to work out its own salvation, even though it be with fear and trembling.

From the London Morning Post.

We have definite rights to redress, and the redress of them we take on ourselves. The wealthy seaports of Mexico on the Atlantic leave us the means of helping ourselves to that which is our due; nor was there ever a country more exposed to the power of the maritime States of Europe for every purpose of pecuniary indemnification.

DISSATISFACTION OF THE COMMERCIAL CLASSES.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

We do not see how the security which Earl RUSSELL proposes to obtain for British subjects and British property is possible in Mexico, until the present internecine struggle is terminated by the institution of a strong and settled Government. We may collect the Customs revenues at the ports on behalf of the bondholders, but that step, however promptly taken, will not give security to British residents and their property. *Nothing will do that but the presence of a force sufficient to occupy the country, or those portions of it where the commission of atrocities is most frequent and violent.* But between such an occupation by foreign troops and the armed interference necessary to uphold a *de facto* Government, and restore order, there is really no substantial difference. Occupation by a foreign force implies invasion, and invasion, if successful, carries with it the right to make any changes in the internal arrangements of the country the invader may think proper. *Earl RUSSELL knows better than we can tell him that there will be no safety for any foreign resident in Mexico until one or other of the contending parties is placed in permanent and assured ascendancy.* Until this object is definitively attained, the safety of British subjects and their property can only be secured by garrisoning Mexico indefinitely with British troops. If the British Government are prepared to adopt that course they can do so, but the shorter and more effectual means to the same end would be, we should say, by the establishment of some "controlling authority," which would put a period to the present reign of robbery and bloodshed, and *this can be readily effected by the forces dispatched to afford a protection which must cease upon their withdrawal.*

From the London Herald, City Article.

The unusual course pursued in giving publicity to the answer of Earl RUSSELL, in reply to the Mexican memorialists, through the columns of a favored co. temporary, excited considerable comment this morning, and the circumstance seemed calculated to produce distrust. The date of the document, it is significantly noticed, is the 3d of October, and yet it does not make its appearance publicly until the 9th. Even allowing for any laxity among the officials connected with the Foreign Office, still *there is much to be explained to account for several days elapsing before it is allowed to see the light.* Things of the kind are bad enough when managed through the Committee of Mexican Bondholders, but although this special business was taken out of their hands, no better result as regards promptitude seems to have been achieved. Whether the essence of the answer first transpired westward or not, matters little; but, tracing the fluctuations of prices, it is singularly curious that, *from the date of the 3d, the market has been gradually receding, prices vacillating considerably, and ultimately exhibiting a marked decline.* It may be essential hereafter to illustrate the manner in which these memorials, representations, &c., are conducted, no doubt to benefit the bondholders, but likewise to exalt in their own private, if not in public, estimation certain individuals associated with financial movements. The view taken of the communication under this head this morning, although on the mere ground of report, has, in every respect, been confirmed by the fall in the value of the stock.

POSITION OF THE DERBYITE PRESS.

From the London Herald.

The danger to be apprehended from such a course is that *we shall, in the enforcement of our doubtless very just demands, leave Mexico weaker, more divided, and an easier prey to any unscrupulous adventurer than ever*; and the question will then arise whether our action ought not to take a wider scope and grapple boldly with the anarchy that is ruining this once flourishing country. BURKE said that intervention was the last resort of good and thinking men. But we can well conceive that the deplorable spectacle exhibited by Mexico may reconcile many persons, who naturally revolt from the idea of intervention, to a scheme of joint action amongst three European Powers for the purpose of establishing something like a settled Government on her soil. Lord RUSSELL disclaims this. The object is too grand; the risk too great. But he is, nevertheless, a party to acts which constitute a direct violation of the independence of Mexico, and which will have nearly all the effect of actual war, although directed against a Power with which we must necessarily, under present arrangements, maintain amicable relations. We await the operations of the combined expedition with some anxiety. Marshal O'DONNELL would probably give a very different account of the objects he has at heart. It is not for the exaction of mere pecuniary demands that Spain is fitting out great armaments, out of all proportion to those of France and England, who have each double and treble her claims to enforce. *And we fear our Government is embarking upon an enterprise which will lead to results it is very far from anticipating.* In such matters the most unscrupulous Power will be sure to take the lead. As we cannot control her, we may not improbably have to follow passively in her wake, and find ourselves, when too late, involved in obligations which even the Mexican bondholders would scarcely desire to see pressing upon us.

THE DEARTH OF FOOD IN FRANCE.

IMPORTANT DECREE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

From the Paris Moniteur.

From the 15th of the present month till the 30th of September, 1862, the cargoes of grain and flour, rice, potatoes, or dry vegetables, carried on rivers and canals not conceded to public companies, will be exempted from all internal navigation dues levied by the State. The same exemption will be extended to dues levied on canals that have been so conceded, and which may be repurchased, under the authority of the laws of the 28th of July and the 1st of August, 1860.

Foreign vessels may, till the same date, and under the same conditions as French vessels, navigate all the rivers and canals of France exempt from these dues, wherever their cargoes may have grown, provided they consist of grain and cereals, as specified in the former article.

Whatever may be the date of the arrival of such vessels they will be exempted from dues, provided they left their place of shipment before the 30th of September, 1862.

FAULT FOUND WITH AMERICAN FLOUR.

From the Echo Agricole.

Our attention was last week called to a fact which appeared to call for inquiry, and which we unfortunately find to be but too true; we allude to a prohibition issued to bakers by the municipal Administration of Mayenne against making bread with flour imported from America by the flour-dealers of that town. The Mayor had the flour analyzed by an apothecary of Laval; and the trade, on their side, had it analyzed by a chemist of the town, and also at Paris, by M. CHEVALLIER, member of the Council of Salubrity and Professor of Chemistry at the Imperial School of Pharmacy, who declared the flour to be purely wheaten and rich in gluten. The Mayor nevertheless maintained the prohibition. Great mischief may arise from a fact of this nature, as it is calculated to prevent the introduction of American flour, and thus paralyze the efforts of importers. It is highly desirable that the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce should address remonstrances on this subject to the Mayor of Laval.

NEW COTTON FIELDS.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

From the West African Herald.

We are certainly not doing much towards cotton planting yet, and, in spite of some encouragement and earnest recommendations from parties interested in the welfare of this country, we do not think much will be done till capital comes forward. Our native farmers, who are rich enough, will not engage in the cultivation of a new article for which there does not, in fact, seem to be a demand. Why do these farmers grow corn, yams, plantains, pepper, fruits? Why do they cultivate the palm tree? Simply because they know that their palm oil, peppers, corn, yams, fruits, &c., find a ready and constant sale. But what merchant asks for cotton? Who says to the farmer, "There is £100 on credit for you. Go; grow cotton, and pay me with it at so much per pound." But this is done to those who will bring palm oil, or corn, or gold dust; and until it is done in respect of cotton, none will be grown—that is to say, not enough for exportation. In the eastern district there is progress being made in the cultivation of coffee, and we are glad to learn that the plantations are doing well. The harvest this year has realized our expectations, being better than usual.

CENTRAL ASIA SUPPLYING RUSSIA.

From the London Times.

The extent to which supplies of cotton will be drawn from new sources by the advance in price has been further illustrated by the statement of the increased importation of that article into Russia from Khiva and Bokhara. Although the quantity just announced to have been brought thence to the fair of Nijnegorod is only 16,000 cwt., or less than 2 per cent. of the annual consumption in Russia, it is sufficiently large to indicate that a field of supply exists in those quarters capable of rapid development, especially as it appears that an additional quantity of 30,000 cwt. is to arrive within the next two or three months. Hitherto the aggregate annual value of the Russian trade with Bokhara and Khiva in all kinds of goods has been estimated at only about £240,000, but cotton alone is now likely to figure for at least £150,000.

VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

THE REAL GREATNESS OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

From the London News.

The whole history of great States, whether monarchical or republican, in all ages and in all climes, has been one of alternate engraftings and splinterings from the central stock. Territorial expansion and contraction have been by turns the destiny of nearly every European State of the first order, since the days of CHARLEMAGNE. It has been preeminently so of France, whose confines have seldom remained for half a century unchanged; yet when has the bitterest enemy of that great country ventured to talk of her political existence as a thing that has passed away? Every true statesman and historian understands that the vitality of a great State consists not in the casual extent of its acreage, or the fluctuating number of its people, but in the moral vigor which loyalty to its institutions, and homogeneity of feeling, habit and purpose, give, and which no accidents of flood or field can take away. *Were the Southern States parted finally and forever from the Union, the Union would still be the greatest free country, with the exception of our own, that the world has ever seen. It would still possess elements within itself of opulence and power vaster by far than any European State can boast; it would still be invincible by foreign arms and unshackled in the pursuit of industry, knowledge, adventure, and improvement by domestic bonds, whether of creed or caste*; it would still possess the priceless treasure of a matured literature and jurisprudence, and while it retained all the freshness and energy of national youth it would still be a voluntary combination of self-ruling states—it would still be the home of the free. We cordially sympathise in the bold and eloquent language of Vice-Chancellor PAUL WOOD upon this subject; and we seriously commend his weighty words of political reproof to the shallow-pated orators and writers who think it fine to sneer at the mischances and losses of a free community, involved against their will in a sanguinary war. No purity of motives or political wisdom can effectually insure a nation against wanton and wilful disaffection. How many revolts have English rulers been obliged to resist? How many attempts at schism and secession has not British power survived? Our duty as a nation of kinsmen, of friends, and of neighbors is very plain. *Our sympathies and prayers ought to be for those and those alone who stand on the defensive in this lamentable quarrel, for theirs is the cause of law, order and right.* We, too, are likely to be heavy sufferers by reason of the conflict; but, as Lord DE GREY has recently well said, when addressing a public assembly in Yorkshire, "*No consideration of temporary self-interest ought to induce us to think of interposing between the combatants, on any plea or upon any pretence whatsoever.*"

THE ORLEANS PRINCES IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

From the London Times.

Few persons, we apprehend, will have read without surprise and pain the announcement that the two sons of the late Duke D'ORLEANS and the eldest son of the Prince DE JOINVILLE are about to enter the service of the Northern States of America, the first two in the army, and the third in the navy. What are the motives which have led to this ill-advised step we are not told, and therefore can only conjecture. Doubtless, young and ardent men, the inheritors of a great name, the last scions of a race which has for so many centuries pla yed a conspicuous and influential part in the affairs of men, are anxious that the best years of their lives should not slip away in darkness and inactivity. They behold in America a mighty nation suddenly rent asunder by internal convulsions, an old order of things going to wreck, and nothing sure as to the new, except that it will not resemble the old. *They may not unreasonably believe that the confidence of America in purely democratic institutions has received a shock from which it is not likely to recover, and that a demand may arise for persons qualified by Royal birth and by sympathy with the cause of the North to supply any such demand.* Besides, war is the trade of Princes; and as the aspirants to the Crown of France are prevented by the prominent position of their country from serving in European wars, they gladly seize the opportunity of seeing a campaign on a large scale in the war which now distracts the Continent of America. NAPOLEON was a military adventurer; CAVAIGNAC a soldier of fortune; why should not the bearers of a great name, conscious, perhaps, of the possession of no ordinary talent and energy, seek in the same career the same distinctions and rewards?

These, and such as these, must, we presume, have been the motives which have led the young Princes of the House of Orleans to enter the service of the Northern States. To us, we confess, no step can appear more ill-advised. We, in common with every nation in Europe, have regarded this unnatural struggle with horror and with loathing. Although it has suited the purpose of the American Press to declare otherwise, we have observed—and as long as we are permitted to do so, shall continue to observe—the strictest and most absolute neutrality. *An English soldier of note who drew his sword in such a quarrel would not only violate our municipal law, but would expose himself most justly to the censure and reprobation of his fellow-countrymen.* Any merchant or financier taking any step for the raising of a loan for carrying on this wicked and ruinous contest would soon find his position in the estimation of mankind seriously compromised. Hitherto no one has dreamed of making the attempt. The position of a mercenary soldier in a civil war is odious, and justly so, to the reason and justice of mankind. The laurels that are gathered in fields of such carnage will never bloom, the triumphs of such a war have no lustre, and valiant conduct and wisdom are all stained and tarnished when employed in such a cause. What, rightly considered, to these French Princes is the dispute between North and South? *To whom but the citizens of America, and the mere condottieri, who are attracted, like the crow and kite, by the smell of blood and the sight of carnage, can the wars of the Union be otherwise than revolting and disgusting?* The trade of DUDAID DALGETTY is not extinct, but in these days whatever profit it may yield is totally unalloyed by any semblance or pretence of honor. Besides, the *Count de Paris and his brother, to say nothing of those who advise them, ought really to consider the sort of company into which they are entering*, and the scenes in which they are called upon to participate. The wonderful frankness of the American newspapers has left us no doubt as to the kind of officers with which universal suffrage has provided their army. Efforts are, indeed, being made to displace some of the worst, and, no doubt, improvement will be effected, but we confess when all is done there must remain a number of persons with whom, from manners, conduct, and previous antecedents, most gentlemen of extraction somewhat short of royal might reasonably decline to associate. Then there is the practice of assassinating sentries, which casts disgrace on the war, and in some degree on those who are engaged in it. The treatment of prisoners is not yet settled, and threats of bloody retribution are exchanged between North and South which any day may see accomplished. It was one thing for the Princes of the Royal House of France to bear their part in gallant actions under such men as TURENNE, CONDE, LUXEMBOURG, and SAXE; it is another thing to study in the ignorant and bloody school of civil war under rude partisans, inexperienced Generals, officers taken from the counter, the desk, the shambles, or worse places, with men unwilling to submit to discipline, and, above all, with a Press sure to make all the capital that can be made out of persons of such high rank by endless calumnies and the most barefaced perversion and fabrication of facts. Fortunate indeed will these young Princes be if they escape contamination or some slander which may adhere forever to their fair fame; incredibly fortunate if they come out of such a service with any increase of reputation. Should they fall, it will be in an ignoble quarrel in which they have no concern. Of one thing they may be well assured, that they will derive no increase of popularity with the French nation from stooping to serve on this ignoble field of action. *France is full of military celebrities, who have earned very different laurels on very different fields, and it is unwise to challenge a comparison between such actions as Springfield and Manassas and the exploits of Sebastopol or Solferino.* We regret this step for the sake of those who have taken it; we regret it still more for its evil example and tendency. To overlook the difference between a war waged by hostile nations, and the most groundless and wanton civil conflict of which history gives us any account, is a species of offence against public morals, and the graver in proportion as high rank and Royal descent give us a right to expect a keener sense of what is becoming the character and bearing of a gentleman.

American Securities.

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₰ cent., red. 1874	72 @ 73	
Virginia State 6 ₰ cent.	47½@ 48½	47½
Erie shares	22½@ 23½	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. Preference	42 @ 43	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½@ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1867	92 @ 94	93¾ 3
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1859	88 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₰ cent., 1883	75 @ 76	75¾
Illinois Cen. 6 ₰ cent., red. 1875	75 @ 77 x.c.	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., red. 1875	79½@ 80½	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	39½@38½dls.	39 dis.
Do. do. all paid	59 @ 60	59
Mich. Cen. 1st M., 7 ₰ c. Con., 1869	80 @ 81	80½
Do. S. F. 7 ₰ ct. 1st M., '82	83 @ 84	83¼ 3
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₰ cent., S. F., 1885	65 @ 70	
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. S. F., 1883	84 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., 1864	90 @ 92	91
Do. 7 ₰ cent. S. F., 1876	91 @ 93	91½
Do. 7 ₰ cent. c. b., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	66 @ 67	66¼
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₰ cent., 1865	100 @102	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₰ cent. '72	95 @ 97	
Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ₰ cent., conv	85 @ 87	85½
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₰ cent., x. c.	81 @ 83 x.c.	
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	15 @ 20	

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE OFF CAPE RACE.

Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs—Provisions Dull.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Oct. 25.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, Oct. 16, and from Queenstown, Thursday, the 17th inst., passed Cape Race at 7½ o'clock this evening, *en route* to New-York. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the regular news dispatch obtained.

Her advices are four days later by the *Africa* at New-York.

The *City of Baltimore* has a full cargo. She brings 208 passengers; all well.

The steamships *Jura* and *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

It had been decided in Liverpool to raise £25,000 to repair the *Great Eastern* and pay the second mortgage of 10 per cent.

The Earl RUSSELL, in a speech at Newcastle, deplored the disaster which has befallen the United States. He said he could not see that harmony could be restored either by the surrender or subjugation of the South. The English Government has no immediate power or interest in the matter, but must watch closely what happens, and if the occasion offers, use its influence in the cause of freedom and humanity.

The Duke of AUMALE, in a letter, rejoices that his nephews have joined the American army, and on the right side.

Mr. RUSSELL's last letter to the *Times* is dated from Wisconsin. He says he heard expressions of discontent and even secession sentiments uttered in the West.

The London *Star* denounces the existence of a party in England that seeks to embroil England with the United States in order to reopen the cotton trade.

Parliament had been further prorogued nominally to the 17th of December.

The King of Holland was on a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The alleged letter of the Emperor to the King of Prussia on Italian affairs, &c., was pronounced a pure invention.

It is rumored that M. FOULD will resume the Ministry of Finance.

The Paris Bourse was flat; Rentes closed firmer at 67f. 95c.

Breadstuffs in Paris were declining.

It was reported that the French naval reserve is to be kept in such condition that a large fleet can be ready in an incredibly short time.

Gen. DELTAMORMORA had accepted the command of the forces of the Neapolitan Provinces. He does not get the civil power enjoyed by Gen. CIALDINI.

The rumored departure of GARIBALDI from Caprera was contradicted.

The King and Queen of Prussia made a solemn entry in Kolnigsberg on the 14th. The ceremony was brilliant and imposing.

A proclamation was published in Warsaw on the 14th, declaring Poland in a state of siege. The military again occupied the public squares of Warsaw.

A national demonstration had been fixed for the 15th. There was no news as to the result.

The cotton factories of Spain were closing on account of the raw material.

The Turks had commenced an invasion of Montenegro. Prince Montenegro protested.

Telegrams of the India, China and Australia mails had been received. The mails were due in London on the 18th. The news was unimportant.

The Calcutta market was active. Cotton goods were advancing, and at Foochow they were unchanged.

Commercial News by the City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Monday and Tuesday reached 30,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators and exporters. The market opened firm, with an advancing tendency, and closed upward.

Manchester advices are favorable, and holders demand an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is buoyant, and all qualities have sustained a slight advance. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR firm, and advanced 6d.; quotations are 27s.@30s. WHEAT continues to advance, and has advanced 2d. on all descriptions; Red Western and Red Southern are quoted at 11s.@12s. 9d.; White Western and White Southern, 12s.@13s. 9d. CORN active, and has advanced 1s. ₰ quarter; Mixed and Yellow quoted at 32s.@33s.; White, 34s.@39s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market rules generally dull. BEEF is steady. PORK is still declining. BACON easier. LARD quiet but steady. TALLOW firmer, at 50s. ASHES, both Pots and Pearls, are quiet but firmer, at 35s.@36s. COMMON RESIN has an upward tendency, and is quoted at 12s.@12s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE is inactive. SUGAR firm. COFFEE, no sales. RICE active, at an advance of 3d.@6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT advanced 1s.@2s. ₰ quarter, with an upward tendency. FLOUR advanced 1s., closing with continued upward tendency. SUGAR firm. COFFEE buoyant. All qualities advanced slightly. TEA—Common Congou buoyant. TALLOW firm, and advanced ½d. LINSEED OIL steady at 34s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed Tuesday evening at 92½@92¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central Railroad shares at 38@37½ dis.; Erie shares 24¼.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 17.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton will reach 25,000 bales, with a buoyant market, at an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d. since Friday. The sales include 15,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS firm with an upward tendency.

PROVISIONS quiet.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil advancing and quoted at 35s.

LONDON, Wednesday night.

Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales Wednesday were Illinois Central Railroad shares 38@37½ dis.; Erie, 24@25; New-York Central Railroad, 68.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 25—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet; sales 20,000 bushels Red Winter, at $1 09; 6,000 bushels Red Winter, at $1 10; 4,000 bushels White Kentucky, at $1 24; 3,000 bushels Amber Kentucky, at $1 17. CORN dull and lower; sales 6,000 bushels, at 40c. CANAL FREIGHTS advanced; 23c. on Corn, 25c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—20,000 bbls. Flour, 133,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; sales 6,000 bushels Red, $1 30@$1 32; White, $1 48@$1 50. CORN dull; sales 1,000 bushels at 62½c. MESS PORK, $15@$15 50. LARD firm at 9¾c. WHISKY dull at 21½c.@22c.

[Advertisement.]

TUESDAY'S NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—Immense as was the excitement created by the news of the battle at New-Orleans on Tuesday, it did not prevent our fashionable and good-looking friends from flocking to KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and fitting themselves with hats of his splendid Fall styles, which excel all others in beauty, grace and durability.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE!—Young men rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal fevers, the dysentery, the sores and scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health